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'APPROACHING CULMINATION' OF SALT TREATY EFFORTS SEEN

LD151455 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 3 LD

['International Review' by commentator N. Pastukhov: "Following the Policy Line of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The recently published results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections demonstrated the triumph of Soviet democracy and were one more vivid testimony to the nationwide support for the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

It is now clear to everyone that, thanks to the persistent, tenacious policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, peace on earth has become more reliable and our country's international situation firmer than ever. For 34 years Soviet people have been living and working under peaceful conditions. New generations which do not know the horrors of war have grown up. This is confirmation of the effectiveness, realism and constructive nature of the foreign policy line of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the program of struggle for peace and international cooperation which they put forward.

The Warsaw Pact--a new type of international alliance based on the unity of the fraternal countries' fundamental interests and aims and on the commonality of their system and Marxist-Leninist ideology--is a reliable shield for the fraternal peoples' socialist gains, security and creative labor.

In the sphere of economic relations the role of CEMA, which is an important instrument for solving the socialist countries' national economic tasks, has increased appreciably. CEMA has brought wonderful results to its 30th anniversary. Thus the national income of the CEMA states as a whole in 1977 was 10 times more than the 1948 level, whereas in the developed capitalist countries it was 3.4 times more. The CEMA members now produce more than 33 percent of world industrial output and approximately 25 percent of world national income; this means that their per capita industrial output is 3.5 times higher than the world average and their per capita national income is 2.5 times higher. The CEMA countries produce more than 33 percent of world machinebuilding output, about 33 percent of the chemical goods, 22 percent of the energy, 19 percent of the wool, 28 percent of the natural gas and 29 percent of the steel.

Economic integration as implemented within the framework of a comprehensive program which makes it possible to coordinate harmoniously the fraternal countries' national interests with the socialist community's common interests is becoming an important factor in the efficient development of the socialist countries. "One of the leitmotives of our time," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in his 2 March speech at the working people's election meeting, "is the socialist world's confident, dynamic development and the steady growth of its beneficial influence on the international situation.

Of course, the socialist community countries cannot turn a blind eye to the increasing activity of reactionary forces of every stripe and color which are attempting at all costs to undermine the cause of peace and detente, to intensify the arms race under cover of the myth of the "Soviet threat" and to interfere in other states' internal affairs.

In fact the U.S. military budget is now more than $130 billion; NATO countries have spent a trillion dollars on military purposes in the last 8 years alone; China's barbaric, treacherous aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] has been perpetrated with the imperialists' blessing and the explosive situation in the Near East and southern Africa continues to intensify. All these are links in the chain forged by the enemies of peace and international security.

Soon after the USSR Supreme Soviet elections J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Moscow. During the exchange of opinions between L. I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar the Soviet Union and Hungary resolutely condemned Chinese aggression against the SRV and viewed effective solidarity with the Vietnamese people as their international duty. Only the full and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese forces, the fraternal countries' leaders said, and the cessation of anti-Vietnamese border provocations can create a peaceful situation in this region.

The election speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a tremendous impact in the world. It contains a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation and suggests a number of important new proposals aimed at strengthening world peace. The whole world warmly approved the Soviet proposal on conclusion of a nonaggression pact among the all-European conference participants and the desire to start talks with the nuclear powers on a complete halt to the production of nuclear weapons and on reducing stockpiles.

Grateful mankind saw in this speech the unshakable nature of the Leninist course of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and it realized once again that it is socialism which is the guarantee of peace and general security in the world. "Assessing the results of the past few years," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in his speech, "we can state with satisfaction that substantial successes have been achieved in practically all spheres of foreign policy activity determined by the historic documents of the 24th and 25th party congresses."

The unification of Vietnam, the socialist revolution in Laos and the victory of the forces of socialism and democracy in Kampuchea--all this is the result of the socialist world's beneficial influence on the international situation.

The socialist countries' collective initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, in particular the proposals of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee declaration aimed at improving the international climate and effecting disarmament, have acquired tremendous significance in the modern international situation. One of the most significant successes on this path is the approaching culmination of the 6 years of efforts to elaborate a Soviet-American treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation. Conventions banning bacteriological weapons and prohibiting environment modification for military purposes have entered into force. The nuclear nonproliferation regime is being consolidated. This is facilitated by the creation of the world's first nuclear free zone embracing most of the Latin American countries. The UN General Assembly approved Soviet proposals on security guarantees for nonnuclear states and on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of countries where there are currently no nuclear weapons, and also urged the nuclear powers to begin talks on completely halting the production of nuclear weapons and reducing stockpiles.

The all-European conference and its Final Act were a major milestone in the strengthening of peace and international cooperation on our continent. "Our aim," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his election speech, "is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people, lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among all states of the world. And we will struggle tirelessly, devoting all our strength and energy to the attainment of this goal."

On looking through the numerous commentaries on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech published by almost all the world's mass media, you can see that the overwhelming majority of people of goodwill regards the policy of the USSR and the other socialist community countries as a source of optimism and hope that mankind's future will be peaceful and constructive and that the cause of freedom and national and social justice will be the banner of our time.

U.S. CONCERN FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY HAS DANGEROUS CONNOTATIONS

LD151149 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[M. Stoyanov article under rubric "On Topical Themes": "Range of Missile Madness"]

[Text] At a time when the international campaign against the Pentagon's plans to launch neutron weapons production intended mainly for European NATO members is still going strong, Washington has begun another attack on its North Atlantic bloc allies. This time transatlantic circles intend to foist on them new American medium-range missiles, intended, as the New York TIMES newspaper notes, for strikes against the Soviet Union. The deployment of these missiles, the American press stresses, is an integral part of the Pentagon's new strategy aimed at the further militarization of Western Europe.

Such plans clearly do not tie in with official Washington's statements on its desire to curb the arms race. The peoples of Europe are asking, with good reason: who gave the United States the right to transform the territory of Western Europe into a NATO nuclear missile dump and to increase the range of missile madness in that region? It must be said that even the governments of West European countries belonging to the bloc have displayed a very cool attitude to Washington's proposal, being aware of all the dangerous implications of implementing it. The angry public reaction was by no means without importance in this respect. However, across the ocean, it seems, this time they have decided not to stand on ceremony with their allies, and have simply informed them that in the next few years the United States will deploy in Western Europe new weapons capable of carrying nuclear warheads, being guided in this by the West European countries' "security" interests.

Such touching "concern" was manifested, in particular, in the intensive indoctrination of FRG Defense Minister H. Apel during his visit to Washington. However, despite the intensifying pressure and intimidation using the mythical "Soviet threat," this time, as the American press notes, Pentagon strategists will have to confront more resolute resistance from their NATO partners, who are concerned at the prospect of nationwide protests in their countries, as are already happening in West Germany. It is no accident that Washington is using additional means of pressuring the FRG, and it was in this connection that high-ranking American diplomat D. Aaron made a special trip to Bonn.

Sober-minded West European politicians are becoming increasingly aware how dangerous is the policy of militarizing the continent and how the thesis of the "Soviet threat" has been fabricated. Thus during discussion of plans for deploying new American missiles, H. Wehner, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the West German Social Democrats, stated that "the USSR's military potential is of a defensive nature."

As for Washington's "concern" for European "security," American Gen G. Blanchard, commander of U.S. ground forces in Europe, expressed himself clearly enough on this point in a recent interview for NEWSWEEK. He stated with striking frankness that he is "ready to use nuclear weapons." Concerning neutron weapons, the general couched his reply in the form of a metaphor, clear enough to give an understanding of his way of thinking. "In my opinion it is stupid to renounce any extra arrow in the quiver"--is how he expressed his attitude to one of the most barbaric types of weapons, which millions of people throughout the world have come out against.

That is the man who controls NATO's quiver, which the Pentagon intends to augment with new nuclear missile "arrows" under the pretext of protecting European "security" interests.

Such concern is dangerous.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS ASSOCIATION MEETS IN ADDIS ABABA

Resolution Adopted

LD152043 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 15, TASS--The participants of the preparatory meeting for the 6th conference of the Association of Afro-Asian writers called for firm resistance to the ideological aggression of imperialism. Infiltration into the developing countries' markets of Western literature, reflecting the ideology and moral mainstays of bourgeois society, it is pointed out in the resolution, adopted by the meeting, is fraught with a grave threat to the Afro-Asian peoples' advancement along the road of independence and progress. In these conditions it is the duty of literary workers of the Afro-Asian countries, the resolution stresses, to rebuff resolutely the ideologists of imperialism, to promote in every possible way the safeguarding and further development of the inimitable cultural legacy of the peoples of both continents. Referring to the experience of the socialist countries, the meeting participants noted particularly the importance of developing literature in national languages.

The representatives of the writers' association declared their support to the struggle waged by the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America against the forces of imperialism and reaction for the right to self-determination and genuine national independence.

In a separate declaration the meeting participants expressed ardent solidarity with the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution. The radical socio-economic reforms, which are being developed increasingly in Ethiopia, deserve the highest evaluation and support, the declaration stresses.

Communique Issued

LD152047 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 15, TASS--The participants in the meeting in preparation for the sixth conference of the Association of Afro-Asian Writers that closed here today declared in support of the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

The writers must consolidate their unity, promoting the struggle of Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, freedom and democracy, says the final communique. The participants in the meeting condemned China's barbarous aggression against Socialist Vietnam and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops of the aggressor from the Vietnamese land.

"The Writers' Role in the World of Today" was the theme of a seminar that was held during the meeting. In their speeches, representatives of Ethiopia, Zambia, the Soviet Union, Mongolia and other countries expressed deep interest in the development of national culture, in enhancing the organization's role in this process.

It was decided to hold the regular sixth conference of the association in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda, from June 26 to July 3, 1979. The draft agenda of the conference has been endorsed.

The association's provisional secretariat appointed Pakistani poet Faiz Ahmad Faiz the chief editor of the association's press body, the magazine LOTUS.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA WARNS OF PRC 'FIFTH COLUMN' IN U.S.

LD131537 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 14 LD

[Article by Valentin Istrin: "Beijing's 'Fifth Column' in the United States"]

[Text] In the past few years the world has witnessed active attempts by the Beijing leadership to create a military-economic alliance with the United States on an anti-Soviet basis. Seeking to implement its hegemonist aims, the PRC is using the most diverse means--from all kinds of forms of cooperation with the United States at inter-state level to the creation of a "Beijing lobby" within the United States itself. Here equal attention is being paid to the extensive use of "Huaqiao"--Chinese emigres.

In 1978 the Beijing leadership took active steps to step up work with the "Hoaqiao" scattered throughout many countries of the world. It is seeking to turn them into one of the main levers of its foreign policy. It is not for nothing that Mao's saying "overseas work is the CCP's second life and Chinese emigres are a component part of this second life" has been taken up again in Beijing now. In practice all Beijing's measures are aimed at insuring that the "Huaqiao" become a "fifth column" in the countries with which the PRC is consolidating "friendly relations."

...U.S. immigration authorities have noticed a curious detail. When families of Chinese emigres enter the United States from the PRC, Hong Kong or the Southeast Asian countries, as a rule the family includes several young men of the same age group. When these "families" settle in the United States they immediately disintegrate and the young Chinese become students at American universities, where education is too expensive even for many indigenous Americans. With time these Chinese students infiltrate various pro-Beijing youth organizations and after completing their studies obtain work either at universities or in major U.S. companies engaged in developing electronic, aviation, nuclear and space technology. Then "homesickness" drives the U.S. scientists of Chinese origin back to the PRC "to visit relatives." And after a while PRC newspapers publish reports of the launching of a satellite or the explosion of a nuclear device of great destructive force. People unversed in Beijing's politics do not suspect that the latest "achievement" of Chinese science is to a considerable degree the result of the unnoticed work of their "Chinese brothers living overseas."

Although Chinese immigrants began to arrive in the United States back in the middle of the last century, their economic and social position began to strengthen only in the sixties of this century. The U.S. Government's policy with respect to immigration from China began to be eased as sympathies for the PRC's "special course" emerged. In May 1962 President John Kennedy published a special directive "on refugees from continental China" under which many Chinese were allowed to enter the United States. At the suggestion of Lyndon Johnson's administration, in October 1965 a law was adopted under which 20,000 Chinese were allowed to enter the United States each year. Of course, there are no precise figures for the scale of illegal immigration although according to some estimates 4,000-5,000 people a year may be involved. Since the early seventies the flow of legal immigrants leaving the PRC with Beijing's permission as relatives of U.S. citizens has intensified. There are over 12 million people in the PRC with relatives abroad, including in the United States. The Chinese leaders regard these people as hostages--their welfare depends directly on the emigres loyalty to the Beijing leadership.

On arriving in the United States the Chinese prefer to settle in large cities where "Chinatowns" (Chinese quarters) have existed for over a century now. These cities include San Francisco, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Sacramento, San Jose, Seattle and Philadelphia. Before the sixties the work of the overwhelming majority of Chinese living in the United States was restricted to the framework of the "Chinatowns," where the workers were exploited both by the "indigenous" American and national bourgeoisie. In the sixties a considerable Chinese stratum appeared among the highly skilled worker category--a stream which Beijing tries to use as a transmitter of Maoist ideology. Of course, far from all Chinese immigrants in the United States are oriented toward the policy of the Beijing leadership. A still influential pro-Kuomintang group still exists among the "Huaqiao." A considerable number of immigrants favor total assimilation into U.S. society.

The Beijing leadership pays special attention to the Chinese bourgeoisie in the United States. According to figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 1972 there were over 13,000 firms in the United States belonging to "Huaqiao" with a total income of $1.2 billion. The Americans' stereotyped view of the Chinese as a laundry worker has receded into the past. The Chinese are now owners of export-import companies, banks, light industry enterprises, companies producing electronic equipment and so forth. For instance, in Hayward (California) James (Dao) and Nelson (Yu) own the "E-T-E-C" Corporation, one of three U.S. companies producing electron microscopes. Ben (Yan) is the owner of the Yanko Company in California which produces electronic storage systems and miniature computer devices.

The Chinese own electronic firms like the Macrodata Corporation, Finnegan Corporation and a number of others. The output of these and similar firms is of exceptional interest to the Beijing leadership, which has proclaimed a course toward China's all-round "modernization."

Many representatives of the Chinese bourgeoisie have rapidly and efficiently joined in U.S.-Chinese trade. Of the slightly more than 400 U.S. firms belonging to the National Council for U.S.-Chinese Trade, about 100 belong to Chinese. Back in 1972 the journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW wrote that "the majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco's Chinatown, formerly under the undivided control of the Kuomintang supporters, seeing the advantages of trade with continental China, are having growing sympathy for the PRC."

In 1977 the "Sino-U.S. Chamber of Commerce" was formed in New York, uniting U.S. businessmen of Chinese origin interested in expanding ties with the PRC. This organization initially included 80 companies who proclaimed their task to be "the development of friendship between the two peoples and bilateral trade on the basis of mutual advantage." There are now about 15,000 highly qualified technical specialists who are Chinese in the United States. A similar situation is taking shape in U.S. science. The number of "Huaqiao" employed in the United States in teaching and scientific work in universities and colleges had reached 7,000 by 1976.

The U.S. ruling circles are encouraging the use of Chinese in military service. That was precisely how the Chinese press in 1977 assessed, for instance, the presentation of a government award in the White House to U.S. Defense Department office [kantselyariya] employee (Li Quanyu).

Since the beginning of the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement Chinese have begun to be frequently recruited as leading specialists, consultants and administrative workers at middle management level in U.S. firms known for their significance for the military-industrial complex such as ITT, Bell, Northrop, IBM and others.

The change in U.S. immigration legislation in the sixties and the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement have led to a sharp intensification of Beijing influence in the Chinese community. In the mid-seventies several large pro-(Beijing) groups and a considerable number of minor associations were formed in the United States.

The leading organization based among the Chinese youth and poor strata of the Chinatowns is the (I Yor Guan). Originating in New York, it transferred to San Francisco and is trying to extend its influence throughout the United States. It has its own press organs--the newspaper GETTING TOGETHER [TUANZE BAO] published in English and Chinese and the theoretical journal (I YOR GUAN). This organization has concentrated its efforts on creating a broad movement--enlisting representatives of other national minorities--on the basis of Mao's "three worlds" theory.

In 1977 it became known that one more pro-Beijing organization had been created--the "National Association of Chinese Americans" based among the intelligentsia. This organization sets itself the task of uniting Americans of Chinese origin from different social strata on the basis of great-power ideology. The activity of the "National Association" is led by Yang Chen-ning, winner of the Nobel Prize for physics and known for his close links with the PRC. The organizations' headquarters are in Washington and it has offices in San Francisco, Honolulu, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and other cities.

Pro-Beijing organizations like the "Chinese Progressive Association," the "Society for Serving the People," the "Asian-American Political Union" and "Chinese for Resolute Action" have also acquired definite influence among the Chinese population in the United States. Among young university students various clubs of a Maoist leaning are gaining strength.

An important factor promoting Beijing's ideological penetration is control over the press organs in the Chinatowns. In particular the Maoists have succeeded in subordinating the (TAIPINGEANG ZHOUBAO), one of the most popular Chinese newspapers on the West Coast, to their influence. The dissemination of Maoist literature and other propaganda materials produced in the PRC is carried out through the "China Books and Periodicals" firm based in San Francisco with offices in New York and Chicago. There is a whole network of bookstores disseminating Maoist publications in these cities. For the same purpose Beijing has created in Hong Kong the special (Chzhungo Sinyen) Information Agency distributing information prepared in Beijing to all countries where Chinese emigres live. Through the cinematographic section of the Grove Press firm Beijing insures the hiring out of Chinese movies in the United States.

An American scientist of Chinese origin, (Chien Hsueh-Sen) returned from the United States to the PRC in 1955. He was accompanied by 39 other American scientists of Chinese origin and 800 kg of documents. Journalists subsequently dubbed (Chien) the "Chinese von Braun" and "the father of Chinese nuclear missile weapons." This scientist, who held the rank of U.S. Air Force colonel and had military decorations for his contribution to developing nuclear missile technology, was assessed by the Americans themselves as worth "seven enemy divisions."

In the fifties and sixties Beijing persuaded about 100 scientists who, like Chien Syuesen), had been trained in the United States to return to the PRC where they led work within the framework of the nuclear missile program.

There was (Chan Jiahua), (Ku Ning), (Chan Wenyu), (Chan Tsunsui), (Deng Jiaxian), (Ge Yunhuai), (Wei Junhua), (Hua Luogen) and many others. The Beijing leadership, which has accumulated rich experience in utilizing the "Huaqiao" in the United States, is displaying unremitting interest in the American work in the sphere of creating means of mass destruction.

Since 1971 the names of American physicists of Chinese origin have appeared in Beijing newspapers in the sections devoted to official reports. There have been Nobel prize-winners for physics such as (Yang Chen-ning), (Li Chundao) and Samuel (Ding), nuclear specialists such as (Ko Xianxun), (Yuan Jialiu), (Deng Chanli), (Zhen Cigen), and a number of others. Many of them "visit their relatives" in the PRC every year. However, the reception given them by the top Beijing leadership testifies that their trips are by no means private visits. With the aid of these scientists Beijing is attempting to secure constant access to American research in the sphere of creating strategic weapons. Moreover, these scientists are effectively the cementing force of Beijing's "fifth column" in the United States.

(Yang Chen-ning) is a typical figure. In 1957 he and another American physicist received a Nobel prize but since the beginning of the seventies he has begun to combine with his scientific activity the recruitment of American scientists of Chinese origin for use in Beijing's interests. At the present time he, along with (Li Chundao), a Nobel prize-winner in 1957, and Samuel (Ding) [Ding Zhaozun] who won the Nobel prize for physics in 1976, is heading pro-Beijing activity among the Chinese intelligentsia in the United States.

Beijing was aided in making such successful use of (Yang Chen-ning) by the fact that back during the civil war the Chinese People's Liberation Army captured the Chiang-Kai-shekist General (Du Wumin)--the father-in-law of the American physicist. Loyalty by the son-in-law to the Beijing leadership is the guarantee of the well-being of this general who, despite all his crimes, enjoys the authorities' favor and has even appeared in the company of Deng Xiaoping. (Yang Chen-ning) younger brother--(Yan Chzhenkhan)--is also in the position of hostage. The elder brother is not remaining indebted to Beijing. It is no accident that the Chinese leaders have repeatedly spoken of him as an "exemplary patriot." The "National Association" created by (Yang Chen-ning) sets itself the task of "uniting the Chinese in America, accelerating the normalization of American-Chinese relations and strengthening friendship between the two countries' peoples."

Another aspect of the association's activity which is incomparably more important for Beijing is much less noticeable: The collection and transfer to the PRC of American scientific and technical information. This function is fulfilled by the American scientists of Chinese origin who are members of the "National Association"--in the last few years they have been circulating more and more often between the United States and the PRC. According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW 400 American scientists of Chinese origin visited the PRC last year. Most of them were members of the pro-Beijing organization. They went to the PRC to share their knowledge, experience and information and to "contribute" to accelerating the "modernization" of China.

The Beijing leadership no longer deems it necessary in every case to entice Chinese scientists from the United States to live permanently in China, as they did in the fifties. The shortsighted policy of American ruling circles makes it possible to provide Beijing with an uninterrupted supply of information on the latest achievements of American science via the "Huaqiao" who periodically visits China. Many commentators are convinced that these trips are backed by official Washington which has chosen this original method in order to distract the attention of the American and world public from the fact that the United States is supplying China with information of military importance.

The 'mericans' references to the supposed fact that since 1971 people of Chinese origin have had no access to military research are designed only for the gullible. Incontestable facts testify that at present the work of a great number of American scientists of Chinese origin is directly connected with research of a purely military character. You only have to list the participants in three conferences held last August by the American Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics. There was (Chzhad) (the Jet Engine Laboratory in Pasadena), (Dao) (the Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge University), (Lian) (the Defense Research Center in Ottawa, Canada), (Liu) (California Institute of Technology), (Chen) (the NASA Research Center, (Sun) (the Naval Surface Armaments Center), (Lin) (the Aerospace Corporation in El Segundo, California) and so forth. All the aforementioned organizations either deal directly with military questions or are known for their close links with the U.S. military-industrial complex.

As they play the "Chinese card" against the USSR, the American authorities are turning a blind eye to the activity of the "Huaqiao" in the United States. "I believe, Yang Chen-ning noted, "that people at the top in Washington are happy that I am serving as a kind of bridge between the two countries." Meanwhile the "Huaqiao" in the United States, not confining themselves to their own potential, are making increasingly active attempts to utilize other scientists as well in order to supply China with strategically important information. An official delegation of the American Nuclear Society visited the PRC last April and May; the trip took place thanks to the mediation of (Ci Wang), director of the University of Oregon Radiation Center. A specific result of the visit was an expansion of American-Chinese cooperation in the sphere of the nuclear power industry. The PRC soon announced the start of construction of a first major nuclear particle accelerator with a capacity of 30-50 billion electron volts. With a view to successfully implementing this project, a delegation of Chinese nuclear scientists visited the Fermi National Experimental Accelerator Technology Center in Illinois for several months from June last year. On this occasion, too, the intermediary in organizing the trip was a "Huaqiao"--the center's deputy director (Deng Chanli).

The activity of Chinese businessmen in the United States is also attracting attention. Thus in the last 7 years the PRC has bought industrial equipment worth several hundred million dollars from the United States with the aid of the International Corporation of America which is headed by (Wang), a former high-ranking official of the military construction directorate, and also through the mediation of other firms. China Consultants International, which also belongs to Chinese, has organized the publication of a journal entitled REPORTS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. It is published in Chinese in an edition of 15,000 copies and is intended for dissemination in the PRC. One of the most recent issues of the journal was devoted entirely to the American experience in constructing ports, harbors and airfields.

The decisive role in China's purchase from the American Daedalus firm of aviation geological survey equipment which can also be used for military purposes was played by the firm's staffer Peter (Zhou).

It was learned recently that Beijing--via a firm serving as a front in Hong Kong--is attempting to acquire from the United States information collected by American satallites over Soviet territory. Thus it is perfectly obvious that the Beijing leadership is banking on its "fifth column" as an instrument for achieving its great-power aims.

The U.S. ruling circles--with staggering shortsightedness--are attempting to play the marked "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union. As the English proverb says, "There is none so blind as he who will not see."

And those people today who "cannot see" the intrigues of the Chinese "fifth column" in the United States are effectively conniving with activity which jeopardizes the interests of the United States itself.

MORE ON CARTER'S MIDEAST TRIP, SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY

Military Aspect of Mission Stressed

LD151331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Borisov dispatch: "Carter's 'Shuttle' Mission"--from "The Day Worldwide" roundup of foreign news stories compiled by V. Kukushkin]

[Text] The talks between Egyptian President as-Sadat and U.S. President Carter have ended in Alexandria in an atmosphere of strict secrecy, our correspondent V. Borisov reports.

Addressing press representatives, the Egyptian president noted that his talks with Carter have "achieved success" and "the time has come to state that a treaty with Israel is not far off."

At the same time White House spokesman Powell stressed in his statement for journalists that "in Egypt it is not possible yet to speak of final results, which," in his words, "will only become clear in Israel."

Such a contradictory approach by the sides to assessing Carter's talks in Egypt is regarded by local political observers as evidence that the White House chief's mission to the Near East extends beyond the bounds of merely forcing through the signing of a separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. In particular, attention is drawn here to the presence of Defense Secretary Brown in Carter's entourage, who recently visited a number of Near Eastern countries with a view to creating a military bloc in that region under U.S. auspices and thereby compensating for the failure of its imperialist policy in Iran.

"One of the main aims of President Carter's trip to the Near East," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "apart from insuring the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, will be to discuss possible means of strengthening the security of that whole region."

Senator Notes Cost of Additional Aid

LD151058 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 15, TASS--The separate deal concluded between Egypt and Israel according to a U.S. scenario will cost the American tax payers an extra 5,000 million dollars which will be used to increase military and economic aid to Cairo and Tel Aviv.

This was said by the leaders of the American Congress who were present at a White House meeting on Wednesday with President J. Carter after he made a trip to the Middle East.

As is known, the American administration allocated a total of over 2,500 million dollars for military and economic aid to Egypt and Israel in the 1980 fiscal year. Howard Baker, the Senate Republican leader, said that the U.S. "financial commitments" resulting from the separate deal will require yearly a billion more dollars in the course of four or five years. In all, approximately 5 billion dollars will be needed, the senator said.

It was said that about 4 billion dollars will be allocated for deliveries of modern American arms to Egypt and Israel. As-Sadat will also get a special "reward" of one billion dollars to help him buttress up the Egyptian economy which is on the verge of a disaster. What is more, all these enormous funds will be made available to Egypt and Israel not only in the form of loans and credits but also as free subsidies.

Press reports say that a considerable portion of extra funds allocated for Israel is to be spent on the construction of new air bases instead of those in the Sinai from which Israel will have to withdraw under the terms of the agreement with Cairo. The funds intended for Egypt will be used to buy up-to-date American arms.

RESULTS OF AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD151551 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Repin report: "Out of Step With the Times: At a Session of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee"]

[Text] Washington, March--The winter session of the AFL-CIO Executive Committee took place recently in the city of Bal Harbour, Virginia [as published].

Under pressure from millions of rank and file members of labor unions who have become the victims of inflation, unemployment and the other disorders of the American econonmy, the AFL-CIO leadership adopted a critical stance with respect to several aspects of White House economic policy. The session expressed a negative attitude to all the basic components of the administration's "anti-inflation" program. The AFL-CIO does not accept the "voluntary" limitation of wage increases to 7 percent per year proposed by Carter, it demands control over "all types of incomes," that is, control of monopolies' profits, it condemns the intention to lift price restrictions on petroleum products, and it expressed a sharply negative viewpoint on the cutback of social items in the draft budget for 1980.

The session's statement contains the warning that the "prospects for combating unemployment are gloomy" and that "the big monpolies' control over American society is intensifying."

But neither among the numerous proposals on combating inflation, unemployment, rising prices and so forth, nor in the appeal to Congress to "adopt a budget in accordance with the country's real needs," is there any mention of the inflated appropriations for the Pentagon. Yet many labor union figures, including ones in the AFL-CIO, see the exorbitant military budget as one of the main causes of America's economic ills today.

At the same time voices were heard at the session speaking out against the relaxation of international tension and against a new Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT-II). A speech was delivered on this subject by Lane Kirkland, who ranks second in the AFL-CIO leadership. Anti-Soviet attacks were also made, as usual, by George Meany, chairman of the federation.

During the session, Meany's political sympathies were demonstrated by the presentation to him of a Tel Aviv University "honorary doctorate" diploma for his "exceptionally broad humanism." In reply Meany stated that Israel's security must be a key feature of U.S. policy in the Near East." He expressed his displeasure that the United States had "recognized the new government in Iran too soon" and demanded "more decisive" actions by Washington in Southeast Asia.

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee expressed complete support for the 17,000 striking shipyard workers in Newport News, Virginia, and called for them to be given every support.

The shipyard strike has been in progress since 31 January this year and has become a touchstone in the "to be or not to be" question for labor unions in the southern United States, where monopolies are making a frenzied attack on the working people's labor union rights.

The resolute support for the shipbuilders is further evidence of the growing pressure exerted on the AFL-CIO leadership by the rank and file mass. Another reflection of this process was the criticism of the White House for the nonfulfillment of election promises made by the Democratic Party, which came to power in 1976 thanks largely to labor union support.

Frank disappointment on this score was expressed by (U. Uinpsinger), president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, (D.) O'Donnell, leader of the Pilots' Labor Union, J. Wurf, president of the Federation of Country and Municipal Employees, and (D.) Turner, chairman of the Mechanics' Labor Union. Turner, a member of the Committee for Drafting the Democratic Party's Election Platform, stated: "If in the next few years we achieve nothing within the Democratic Party, the creation of some third party is entirely possible." His words echo a recent statement by the coalition of progressive forces whose representatives held a conference in January under the leadership of Douglas (Frazers), leader of the Independent United Labor Union of Automobile Workers.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. UKRAINIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD151238 Kiev in English to North America 0030 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[William Bilyy commentary: "Whom Does Senator Crane Support?"]

[Text] On January 24 the so-called 61st anniversary of the creation of an independent Ukrainian state was marked in the premises of the U.S. Congress; that is, on the grounds of an official government establishment. Some 45 senators and congressmen, representatives of emigre organizations from a number of European countries and so-called diplomats from nonexistent states and governments were in attendance.

Phillip Crane, a Republican from Illinois, and Christopher Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut, cordially greeted the guests. Scurrying to and fro among the invited here were the organizers of this (?vile) farce, that is, leaders of Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist extremist groups from Washington, New York, Chicago and other towns.

I am sure you are wondering why this event took place. Well, you see, it so happens that on December 22, 1977 the secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, had sent a message of congratulations to the Government of the Ukrainian SSR on the occasion of its 60th anniversary, because it was on December 25, 1917 that the Ukrainian socialist state had come into being--and not on January 22, 1918 as some of the descendants of counterrevolutionaries claim. Their forefathers had attempted to establish their own antipeople's regime in the Ukraine, trying to overthrow the legal rule of the workers and peasants.

Therefore, to celebrate the independence and sovereignty of the Ukraine in January is just as absurd as, let us say, to celebrate U.S. Independence Day on December 20 just because on that date in 1860 the slave-owning states in the South had created an independent slave-owners' federation of states and unleashed a war against the lawful government of the country.

It may well be that some of U.S. congressmen do not know the finer points of history.

Perhaps they also do not know that these polite free Ukrainians--that is how a handful of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists living beyond the ocean call themselves in counterbalance to the 50-million strong Ukrainian nation--are not only the mortal enemies of the Soviet people, but also of the American people. And these are not empty-sounding declarations. All you have to do is thumb your way through the pages of their leading newspaper, SVOBODA, which is published in Ukrainian in Philadelphia.

Here is, for example, what this paper wrote on November 21, 1978: We will even follow the devil if he is against Moscow. That is why our current aspirations follow the policy of a military reprisal against Russia with the hope that this conflict will give us a new historical chance.

Can such statements as this one be understood as anything but nudging the United States to a war with the Soviet Union? The only way this can be explained perhaps is by the fact that the representatives of the American people who attended the anti-Soviet act organized by warmongers did so only because they do not know the Ukrainian language and do not read the newspaper SVOBODA.

However, this does not hinder some of the [word indistinct] to make statements in the spirit of Senator [as heard] Phillip Crane, who attended the nationalist gathering on 25 January because his wife's grandfather was born in the Ukraine. The senator in part declared that the peace which now reigns in the Ukraine is unnecessary.

Why is peace unnecessary in the Ukraine for Mr Crane? It is difficult to imagine that he wants the death of those relatives of his wife who may still live in the Ukraine. (?And one would like to know) on whose behalf Mr Senator makes his statements?

We would like to believe that official America does not support the enemies of peace--in other words, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists. We would like to believe that the United States wants to cooperate with our country for the sake of world peace.

The U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, reaffirmed this desire in his meeting with the leaders of countries from the Western world which took place 2 months ago on the island of Guadeloupe. We hope to go along the road which will lead to a still further strengthening of our friendly ties and agreements with the people of the Soviet Union, said the U.S. President. These words fully conform to the peaceful aspirations of the inhabitants of the Ukraine, where millions of its citizens were killed during the Second World War and whose national economy has been almost fully destroyed. Therefore, the hope for peace and cooperation with the peoples of the USSR expressed on behalf of the people of the United States by their President (?cannot leave) our people indifferent. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its slogan is: peaceful coexistence.

U.S. INTENSIFIES PROPAGANDA EFFORT, 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE'

LD161049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov's "Commentator's Column": "Poisoners"]

[Text] The U.S. administration has announced its intention to increase yet again appropriations for foreign political propaganda purposes. Advertising the "American way of life" and manipulating public opinion in foreign states "in a direction favorable to the United States"--this is how the aims of this propaganda have been formulated by the leaders of the International Communication Agency (ICA). They have demanded that the agency's budget for fiscal 1980 be increased by $14.5 million, that is, to $432.8 million.

Ever since April 1978, when the ICA was created as a result of the reorganization of the U.S. Information Agency, Washington had made vigorous efforts to expand its propaganda activities abroad. At present the ICA has 205 overseas offices with a staff of over 5,000. The transmitting capacities of its subordinate, Voice of America, are being increased. At its disposal are over 100 operational transmitting stations which transmit 816 hours a week in 37 foreign languages. In England, the Philippines and Liberia preparations are being made to commission new transmitter capacities.

It is also intended to allocate supplementary appropriations in the next fiscal year to the subversive CIA stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe which operate in close contact with VOA. They will receive about $130 million which is 4.9 percent more than this year.

The ICA is paying special attention to propaganda directed at the socialist countries and to popularization of the American administration's hypocritical campaign which it is conducting under the false slogan of the "defense of human rights." The acts of ideological subversion against the socialist countries and the ideological manipulation of citizens of foreign countries in a spirit according with American imperialism's foreign policy aims are seen by the U.S. special services as the main task of its ideological offensive and "psychological warfare" actions. This is in obvious contradiction to the agreements reached by the participants in the all-European conference in Helsinki.

It is known that the ICA often makes use of Beijing's slanderous propaganda material in its broadcasts to socialist countries. It is now proposed to expand "cooperation" of this kind.

Washington's attempts to step up the manipulation of the public with the help of propaganda are aimed at prolonging the "psychological warfare." But in the final analysis this propaganda which uses anticommunism and anti-Sovietism as its chief weapon is doomed to failure, as are the transatlantic efforts to push history "in a direction favorable to the United States" through resorting to crude force.

TASS REPORTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

ID151016 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 15, TASS--The United States has made another, near 20 kiloton, underground nuclear explosion on the test range in Nevada, the Department of Energy has disclosed. This is the fourth nuclear underground explosion this year.

PRAVDA REPORTS RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON PRC FACTIONALISM

LD151625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "RENMIN RIBAO on 'Friction' Within Chinese Elite"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 March--RENMIN RIBAO has published an article entitled "Eliminate Friction and Strengthen Cohesion" which effectively admits that an unstable political situation still persists in Chinese society as a whole, that the CCP is torn by factional struggle and that an internecine power struggle is continuing within the Chinese elite. The article notes that "friction and even comparatively significant alienation exist among a considerable number of comrades in the party" and that "the wounds inflicted on the party by Lin Biao and the 'four' have still not been entirely healed."

RENMIN RIBAO cites cliquishness [gruppovshchina] as the reason for the persistence of friction. "We," the newspaper writes, "have suffered so much from cliquishness that we can no longer allow it to damage the party's cohesion and unity, corrupt the consciousness of party members and weaken the party's combat strength."

In this connection the article's authors attack those who disseminate cliquishness and create factions. "The existence of factional organizations and factional activity within our party is illegal. Not only must we not engage in cliquishness but we must prevent any factional deviations," RENMIN RIBAO writes. In this connection the newspaper, calling for criticism of those who "refuse to acknowledge their errors and delusions," recalls that the "elimination of factors of disunity [nesplochennost]" must be sought "on the basis of the traditions of intraparty struggle prevailing in the CCP" and of the movement called "'Zhengfeng' for the rectification of style of the Yenan period." As is well known, in the Yenan period Mao Zedong for the first time utilized the "Zhengfeng" movement to combat internationalist communists and to carry out a broad purge in the party.

Noting that "unification" must be implemented on the basis of "Mao Zedong's thoughts," RENMIN RIBAO declares that without the elimination of cliquishness and factionalism it is impossible to "implement successfully" the so-called program of "the four modernizations" which, as is well known, is based on the further buildup of China's military-economic potential. "When there is no unanimity in the party there can be no unanimity in the army and the people," the newspaper writes in this connection. "If there is no firm cohesion in the party, the whole country cannot preserve and develop a political atmosphere of stability and cohesion."

Commentators draw attention to the fact that the RENMIN RIBAO article has appeared at a time when the Chinese aggression against Vietnam is failing, having encountered a resolute rebuff from the heroic Vietnamese people and angry condemnation from the world public. They point out that the aggression against Vietnam has exacerbated the contradications and disagreements within the Chinese elite which have become increasingly apparent lately.

BREZHNEV, GIEREK SPEECHES AT KREMLIN DINNER 13 MAR

ID131728 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 79 p 1,2 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Present at the dinner were: Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Tikhonov, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Gorbachev, other official presonages and also Olszewski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech at the dinner.

Dear Comrade Edward Gierek, respected comrades: Our talk with Comrade Gierek has just ended. It will undoubtedly be useful for further developing Soviet-Polish relations. The logic of life is such: The further we proceed along the path of cooperation, the wider the horizons opening up in front of us. It is particularly noticeable at present, when our countries are on the threshold of a new 5-year plan.

Cooperative work, particularly in the machinebuilding and the chemical industry, on creating by joint effort major enterprises and on exchanging the achievements of scientific and technological thought, is assuming a huge scope.

All this will, undoubtedly, have a beneficial effect on the economy and the prosperity of working people of the two countries. Even though the sphere of political cooperation has no 5-year plans of its own, a regularity is manifested there, too: Our interaction becomes deeper and more substantial with every passing year. This is fully applicable to the joint struggle for peace and security, for detente and disarmament.

Perhaps there is nothing more important for world politics than correct conclusions to be drawn from the tests that peace is being subjected to. The most serious test of recent time is the Chinese troops' invasion of Socialist Vietnam. It became possible due, to a considerable extent, to a de facto encouragement given to the aggressor by certain imperialist circles. The conclusion is obvious: Peace is still insufficiently strong, first and foremost in Asia. It is necessary to strive for aggression against every state to be perceived as a threat to all, so that it meets with a collective rebuff. Otherwise mankind will not avoid a catastrophe.

At present the Chinese leaders have been forced to sound the retreat. It is a result of the steadfastness and courage of the Vietnamese people, the combat solidarity with Vietnam by the Soviet Union, Poland, other socialist community states and the support of world public opinion. However, the situation in Southeast Asia continues to remain acute and alarming. Our course is clear: We will do all that is necessary to help Vietnam's just cause and to hamper new provocations threatening universal peace.

Dear comrades, this year socialist Poland celebrates its 35th anniversary. Greeting our Polish friends on this glorious date, we wish them happiness, prosperity and well-being. To the indestructible Soviet-Polish friendship, for a further strengthening of the fraternal family of socialist states, for the health of the leader of Polish communists, our great friend, Comrade Edward Gierek.

Comrade Gierek made a reply speech.

Dear and esteemed Leonid Ilich!

Dear Soviet friends!

Allow me first of all to express my sincere satisfaction with today's meeting with you, Dear Leonid Ilich, and with other friends of Poland, leading party and political figures in the Soviet Union. Our party and people nurture feelings of respect and friendship toward the fraternal Soviet people, who under the leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee are striving for great successes in economic development and in increasing the working people's prosperity. We congratulate you sincerely, dear comrades, on the results of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, which again vividly confirmed the Soviet people's cohesion around their communist party.

Our peoples' friendship, born in the joint class struggles of Polish and Russian revolutionaries, was cemented by blood spilled jointly on the fields of battle against the Hitlerite aggressors. This friendship is now an important factor in Poland's security and development, and to strengthen it is our basic policy line.

We appraise highly the present state of Polish-Soviet relations which are developing in a particularly dynamic manner in the present decade. We will continue to strengthen our unity, the fraternal links between our parties and peoples, and to expand the mutually beneficial cooperation of both countries.

We will continue to exert every effort to insure that the socialist community and its cohesion and unity of actions grow stronger every day, for the sake of the triumph of the ideas of peace and cooperation among all peoples.

The Poles, like Soviet people, resolutely come out in favor of political and military detente, and against the forces of cold war which are exacerbating the arms race and fanning the hotbeds of tension in the world. In the declaration adopted at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Moscow we submitted to all countries our common concrete and realistic program for the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, for genuine disarmament and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension and conflicts. The proposals put forward by you, Comrade Brezhnev, in your Moscow election speech substantially enrich and expand that program. They have met with a lively response in our country and we support them fully. All the Polish people are perturbed and outraged at the adventurist and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leadership and the cynical aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We are in complete solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and support them in their just demands. Vietnam is, as before, not alone. It enjoys the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, and the whole progressive world public.

Esteemed comrades!

Allow me to thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the cordial atmosphere in which our talks have passed. We are completely unanimous on all questions and attach identical value to the situation and the tasks facing us. [paragraph continues]

The decisions we have adopted will serve the interests of both our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Allow me to propose a toast!

To indestructible friendship and all-round, fraternal Polish-Soviet cooperation!

To the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

To the health and successes of all Soviet friends present here!

The speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Edward Gierek were heard with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality.

E. Gierek visited the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute. The guest was accompanied by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Explanations were provided by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the institute.

CPSU DELEGATION VIEWS SED ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

ID151233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 79 P 4 LD

[TASS report "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of CPSU party workers headed by A.M. Poplavskiy, CPSU Central Committee first deputy administrator of affairs, was in the GDR 5 through 10 March in accordance with the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties, and familiarized itself with the SED's experience of work on questions of party organs' economic and financial activity.

The group was received by P. Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS BUNDESTAG SECURITY, DISARMAMENT DEBATE

ID151411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Bonn, 9 March TASS--A 2-day debate on security and disarmament issues has been held in the West German Bundestag. The focus of the parliamentary discussion was the government's reply to the party factions' inquiries on these problems.

Speaking during the debate Chancellor H. Schmidt stressed that the relaxation of international tension fully accords with the FRG's interests. The head of the West German Government described as "extremely important" the proposals made in the speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He stressed that the readiness of the USSR for the speedy conclusion of the SALT-II talks and for the limitation of medium-range weapons in Europe, the offer to conclude a non-aggression pact among the participants of the all-European conference and the USSR's desire to consolidate mutual trust are of special importance.

The chancellor expressed the hope that the signing of the Soviet-American SALT-II agreement would also promote progress at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

"The Soviet Union conducts its foreign policy with all responsibility," Schmidt then asserted. He pointed out that, thanks to the policy of detente, the peoples of Europe live today under conditions of greater security than ever before. "It is a case of insuring that the detente process not only does not come to a halt but, on the contrary, is extended to other spheres of politics and other regions of the earth," the speaker stressed. In this connection he condemned the policy of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] opposition bloc by noting that the "opposition has always been against detente."

Referring to the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Chancellor Schmidt pointed out that "there must now be a sobering up process" among those who have advocated the strategic rapprochement of NATO and Beijing.

At the same time Schmidt stressed the FRG's adherence to NATO's policy and to the alliance with the United States.

Speeches during the debate by H. Kohl, CDU chairman, and F. Zimmermann, chairman of the CSU land group in the Bundestag, and other representatives of the parliamentary opposition show that it continues to follow a policy far removed from reality. As was remarked by Social Democratic Party Deputy A. Pawelczyk, chairman of the Bundestag Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee, representatives of the opposition bloc "have attempted to sow panic in the Bundestag." They have repeated the hackneyed theses of the imaginary "threat from the East" and have demanded in this connection the deployment of new American missiles and neutron arms on FRG territory.

Government, Opposition on Detente

ID151413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov dispatch: "Debates in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn--For 2 days the West German Bundestag has been discussing the most urgent task of the day: halting the arms race. [paragraph continues]

As Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt and other representatives of the ruling parties noted in their speeches, international detente is a historic process and its results are considerable and inspiring, particularly by comparison with the cold war period. But progress in arms limitation is still very modest, and the time has come to extend detente to the military sphere. The proposal to reach agreement on renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons made by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at his meeting with voters has been assessed positively. The signing of a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States, the chancellor noted, would promote progress in other areas of international detente, including at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

It is hard to say now how these statements will affect in practice the position of the West German delegation at the Vienna talks. But during the Bundestag debates the ruling coalition's views on detente issues--which are unfortunately by no means always consistent--were still in marked contrast to the political line of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union opposition bloc which is bogged down in the trenches of the cold war. Zimmermann, the representative of the Bavarian "Christians," hastened to proclaim the "failure" of detente. Others, not daring openly to contest a course so popular among the people, alleged that disarmament could only be approached "from the opposite direction," that is by arming. Dregger, one of the leaders of the extreme right-wingers, even demanded access for the Bundeswehr to nuclear arms.

The speeches by the opposition representatives showed that covert and overt supporters of the arms race have come to life here. To this day the FRG's sociopolitical life poisoned by anti-Sovietism and the preaching of suspicion and fabrications about the "unrestrained arming" of the Soviet Union. But the success of the policy of detente & cooperation depends considerably on how far international relations are freed from mistrust and suspicion.

The FRG's policy, as one deputy noted, is now "on the international test bench." Yes, a just remark.

TASS COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION TO FRG 'LIMITATION STATUTE'

LD151836 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, March 15, TASS--A group of 208 deputies from the Social Democratic Party of Germany and 7 parliamentarians from the Free Democratic Party have submitted for Bundestag discussion a draft resolution in connection with the coming debates on the so-called "statute of limitation" towards Nazi crimes. The draft resolution suggests that the statute of limitation should not be applied to all persons who committed a murder. Speaking on behalf of the group of deputies, representative of the faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Knut Terjung emphasized that the document should underly the new bill the first reading of which is planned to be held in Bundestag on March 29.

The FRG public ever more resolutely demands that the essence of this grave problem should not be eclipsed in the course of the coming parliamentary discussion and that the Bundestag should discuss exactly the question of mass Nazi crimes against mankind.

We denounce any attempt to diminish the crimes of Hitler barbarians. All war crimes and crimes against mankind should, in line with the U.N. convention, be subject to punishment in the future as well, says a statement which was sent to the Bundestag by the chief board of the trade union of workers of trade, banks and insurance societies of the FRG.

The leadership of the trade union expresses concern lest the possible entry into force of the "statute of limitation" as of January next year should promote neo-Nazi activities, which are already growing.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FRG MILITARY FIRM'S 'RISKY' TIES WITH PRC

LD160949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants report: "Attracted to the Smell of Gunpowder"]

[Text] Bonn--The headquarters of the very large Bavarian missile and aircraft concern, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB), in Ottobrunn near Munich, is reckoning its credit and debit points. In general the owners of this company are little concerned for the debit points. What is the meaning of public protests and damage to their own country's prestige if it is a question of credit points like billions in profits? And it is just such a large sum that they intend to snatch by establishing military-technical cooperation with Beijing.

The fifth day after the Chinese aggressors attacked Socialist Vietnam in a tornado of fire, high-ranking emissaries from MBB appeared in Beijing. Their leader, (Zepp Khort), is rubbing his hands today: "A great success. The road to the future has been mapped out."

The stir among the concern's board is easy to explain. Contracts have been signed with Beijing on cooperation in the sphere of space technology and aircraft building. The concern's representatives are giving assurances that it is a question of "civilian deals." But even leading bourgeois newspapers are wincing at such cynicism. HANDELS-BLATT cites statements by specialists, who reasonably remark: How can you draw a dividing line between the civilian and military spheres when contracts are signed with a firm like MBB? Especially if the matter concerns the Beijing expansionists, who are interested only in weapons and the secrets of their production.

MBB's alliance with Beijing has its own history. Back in January 1975 Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Christian Social Union and prime minister of Bavaria, visited Beijing and was shown great kindness by Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. According to Strauss, total agreement in their "way of thinking" was manifested.

Some 2 months after this visit UNSERE ZEIT published the protocol of a closed session of the Christian Social Union's so-called "working circle for questions of economy and finances" held in one of Munich's most respectable hotels, the Bayerischer Hof. It became known that Strauss had had talks in Beijing on MBB's participation in the Chinese arms program.

The guest from Munich was guided here not only by political motives--the desire to play the "Beijing card" against the Soviet Union--but also by strictly commercial ones. Strauss is a personal friend of the aircraft designer and industrial magnate Ludwig Boelkow, thanks to whom he occupies the chairman's seat on the supervisory board of the Deutsche Airbus GMBH Company, a daughter company of MBB.

The "total agreement in their way of thinking" between Strauss and the Chinese leaders soon received practical development. As early as fall 1975 Ludwig Boelkow himself went to Beijing to open the West German "Technogerma" industrial exhibition. As a result the Chinese bought models of the BO-105 helicopter, its "civilian version," of course. In the opinion of specialists a maximum of 45 minutes is needed to turn it into a combat vehicle. When he went to China Boelkow also took with him a model of the new Tornado bomber, production of which is about to be launched at his plants.

Since this visit the whirligig of talks has begun to spin at full speed. Government delegations and groups of specialists from China stretched all the way to Munich and Ottobrunn. Commenting on the influx of visitors from Beijing, the journal AUSSENPOLITIK wrote: "In the course of the most diverse contacts between Chinese and West European experts it is becoming clear that to modernize its armed forces China wants to buy not only aircraft, ships and tanks but also submarines, missiles and highly sensitive instruments for surveillance and intelligence."

The Chinese militarists are perhaps displaying special interest in missiles. Possessing atomic and hydrogen warheads, they would like to have the corresponding means for their delivery. That is why they are coaxing Boelkow and his Bavarian group of the FRG military-industrial complex so persistently.

Of course, there are obstacles to "total agreement" between the Chinese hegemonists and the Bavarian arms manufacturers.

Broad circles of the country's public resolutely oppose the flirtation with the Beijing expansionists. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has frankly opposed the arms sale to China. In addition, the federal law now in operation forbids arms deliveries from the FRG to "regions of tension." But the Messerschmitt concern is already groping for ways around this--through figure-head firms in third countries.

Bavaria's military concerns once gave a hostile reception to Bonn's Ostpolitik--a policy of detente and the normalization of relations with the socialist states. Today they are plotting their own Ostpolitik--a policy of military alliance with the Beijing hegemonists, a policy of assistance to their predatory ambitions. They are undertaking a risky business.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES FINNISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD151123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov; "Finland Goes to the Polls"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, March--The campaign battles are revealing a clear desire on the part of big capital and rightwing circles to bring even greater pressure to bear on the working people and undermine the influence of those political forces which consistently defend the interests of the working people. The National Coalition Party, which represents the interests of big capital, makes no secret of this. It states that its advancement at the forthcoming elections would create prerequisites for "its revitalization," that is, prerequisites for greater privileges for private capitalist enterprises to the detriment of the working people.

It should be noted that the Finnish press has recently been doing a great deal to publicize this party as an allegedly "moderate political force," and special efforts are being made to polish up its "foreign policy face," so to speak, since this party, apart from anything else, has long had the reputation in Finnish society for expressing the interests of those circles which find the orientation toward cooperation and friendship with the USSR an unacceptable part of Finland's present-day political course.

By juggling with the results of various, usually very artifical public opinion polls an attempt is being made to give the Coalition Party direct support in the course of the election campaign, to concentrate all rightwing forces around it and to cause turmoil and confusion among its political opponents.

The Finnish Communists--the leading force of the Finnish People's Democratic Alliance--are, as usual, in the vanguard of those who oppose the rightwing onslaught from positions of defense of the working people's interests. The Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee plenum, which examined questions connected with preparations for the election, pointed out the urgency of resolute struggle against the intrigues of the reactionary circles and big capital. It is necessary, the plenum's election appeal says, to deliver a rebuff to the anti-Soviet and anticommunist actions of the National Coalition Party and other rightwing groupings and their desire to change Finland's basic foreign policy line. And it is stressed that the SKP advocates discontinuation of Finland's ties with Western countries' economic and political groupings. The appeal notes in particular the importance of Finland's further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The Finnish People's Democratic League [SKDL] election program says that Finland's positive development can be insured only on the basis of vigorous activity by the working people and by means of a restructuring of society which would eliminate the causes of crisis phenomena.

It is noteworthy that the SKP and the SKDL are waging the election campaign in difficult conditions as a result of the mass media's discrimination against many of their candidates and other restrictions.

The Social Democratic Party's election program also aims at overcoming the consequences of the crisis. The Social Democrats' program also regards it as important to insure the continuity of the country's foreign policy course, known as the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," to further develop Soviet-Finnish relations in the most diverse spheres and to pursue an active policy of peace and security, detente and disarmament.

The Center Party's election program also talks about its determination to steadfastly follow the peace-loving course based on the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Finland.

Incidentally, the question of the appearance and composition of the government coalition after the elections is being very widely discussed in Finland at present. Of course, this question will be wholly and completely decided by the Finnish people. But the progressive and democratic forces have always proceeded--and are currently in agreement on--the fact that the Finnish Government should be friendly toward the Soviet Union. And it is no accident therefore that the local progressive public is bewildered by reports that have appeared in the Finnish press to the effect that certain circles in the current government coalition parties are beginning to talk about the possibility of postelection cooperation with the National Coalition Party.

It is characteristic that many prominent Finnish political and public figures are returning again and again to the significance for Finland of fruitful cooperation with the neighboring Soviet state. Particular mention was made of this by President U.K. Kekkonen in a recent speech. He noted the "confidential nature of relations" between our peoples, "relations based on the 1948 treaty," and also the fact that "new possibilities are constantly opening up" for Finnish-Soviet cooperation, primarily in the economic sphere.

There is frequent mention here of the fact that close ties with the USSR have made a marked contribution to alleviating crisis phenomena in Finland. Finnish construction worker I. Puukonen, who is employed in the construction of the mining and enriching combine in Kostomuksha, in Soviet Karelia, told your correspondent the following:

"The development of cooperation with the USSR is a very great matter. Not only because many Finns find jobs as a result of this, although this is extremely important for us. Like all my comrades and the whole of the Finnish people, I fully approve of this cooperation." The Finnish public's interest in these matters is entirely natural--foreign policy will play a big part at the elections since it is a unique touchstone to check the sincerity of a particular party's intention to work for the benefit of Finland's genuine national interests.

TASS COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S INTERVIEW WITH NATO MAGAZINE

LD152209 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes: In an interview for the magazine 15 NATO COUNTRIES U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski again came out in favour of expanding the activities of the aggressive NATO military bloc in different parts of the world. He urged NATO countries to give heightened attention to events taking place beyond the areas covered by the treaty. The Middle East crisis, the crisis in the area of the Persian Gulf, in the Horn of Africa and in South Africa, the presidential assistant maintained, may affect the vital interests of NATO members. As a concrete case in point he referred to Iran. Meanwhile it is well-known that it was the lasting and systematic interference by the U.S. in that country's internal affairs that caused the explosion of the Iranian people's wrath. Concepts put forth by Brzezinski reflect views voiced at last May's conference held by NATO leaders in Washington, particularly, concerning the spread of the military bloc's sphere of operations to Africa, and creating a special "expeditionary corps" for carrying out punitive operations against national-liberation movements. In his latest interview Brzezinski actually underlined the necessity of a "strong China" for the implementation of NATO's global police functions. The existence of a strong China, Brzezinski stated, is in the West's interest, and added that the United States will support China in its modernization program. What present day China with its adventuristic leadership is capable of, has just been demonstrated to the whole world by Beijing's criminal aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The vigorous involvement of such an ally in the implementation of NATO's global neocolonialist, imperialist policy may only lead to new complications of the international situation, with all the dangerous consequences ensuing thereof.

CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER OPPOSED TO ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD151423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Canada Against"]

[Text] Ottawa, 11 March--The report which appeared a few days ago in the Canadian press saying that the Canadian Government does not intend to sell weapons to Beijing and will strive to insure that other NATO member-countries refrain from promoting the arming of China received official confirmation from Canadian Defense Minister B. Danson. Speaking at a session of the Parliamentary Commission on Defense Questions, Danson stated that he is against the supply of weapons to China. "We have substantial support from war [voyennyy] ministers in a number of other NATO countries on this question," D. Danson said. As reported by the CANADIAN PRESS agency, Danson told members of the parliamentary commission that major supplies of weapons to Beijing at the present "would be a destabilizing factor in the international situation and would lead to the disruption of the correlation of forces which has developed in the international arena." However the Canadian minister attempted to find a justification for the British sale of vertical takeoff fighters to China.

LAPIN COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN PEACE TREATY

LD161154 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] The final version of the Egyptian-Israeli separatist peace treaty has been drawn up with the personal participation of President Carter. Israeli amendments were introduced to the text and in that form it was approved by the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. On the whole the treaty corresponds to the interests of the Israelis. It ignores the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of a state of their own. Israel gets an opportunity to continue with the occupation of the Palestinian lands and the Golan Heights which are part of Syrian territory. It is not surprising that the Israeli Government hurries to approve the version. What evidently remains now is an official endorsement of the treaty by the Israeli and Egyptian parliaments. The separatist Egyptian-Israeli deal actually aggravates the (?complex) situation in the Middle East instead of settling it.

The American press makes no secret of the fact that the agreement between Israel and Egypt will help intensify American military presence in that part of the world. Now that the preparations are under way for the signing of the treaty, American military ships are moving in the direction of the Arabian shores and military advisers and weapons are being sent to North Yemen. The newspaper JORDAN TIMES writes in its comment that the separatist deal between Egypt and Israel suits the interests of the United States which plans to build a pro-American military alliance involving Egypt and Israel. Within the framework of this deal Israel is promised huge sums. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman has already left for the United States to discuss American aid to Israel worth a thousand million dollars.

The American plans have given rise to waves of anger and protest in the Arab world. The Palestine Liberation Organization has sharply denounced American maneuvers in the Middle East. It qualified the separatist deal as a conspiracy against the Palestinians and the rest of the Arabs. Today is the sixth day of strikes and protest demonstrations in the Israel-occupied Arab territories. The demonstrators deplore the separatist Egyptian-Israeli treaty and American policies. Kuwait has declared that the Arab countries are going to carry though the decisions of the last year's Baghdad conference should Egypt put their signature under the separatist treaty. Those decisions provide, among other things, for the rupture of political and economic contacts with Egypt.

U.S. MOVES TO EXPAND MIDEAST MILITARY PRESENCE

LD152230 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Washington, March 15, TASS--Washington's course of increasing to the utmost the "military presence" of the United States in the Middle East was admitted by the State Department. The United States is studying the question of expanding this presence, newsmen were told by a State Department spokesman.

This belated admission did not come as a surprise. It was already last month that U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown made a tour of a number of Middle East countries during which he conducted talks on concrete measures (?designed) at ensuring the creation of an American military fist in that region. Soon after Brown's return to the United States the administration started implementing these plans.

Under the framework of the separate Egyptian-Israeli "settlement", a provision is made for the possibility of Israel placing its military base in the Sinai Peninsula under U.S. control. It is also believed that American military aircraft and personnel will bestationed at the base. The question of using the Israeli base in Haifa as a permanent port for the Sixth Fleet is being actively discussed.

Judging by commentaries in the American press further measures of the Washington administration in this direction were discussed also during President Carter's trip to Egypt and Israel.

Inseparable from this policy of Washington are its plans to step up American arms deliveries to the Middle East. This also was discussed during the U.S. President's talks in Cairo and Jerusalem. According to some participants in the briefing of a group of congressmen that was arranged by Carter on his return to Washington, it is intended to give Egypt and Israel additional aid to the sum of about ten billion dollars. It is pointed out by the press that the United States has thus actually offered to pay for the American-Israeli-Egyptian alliance with multi-billion allocations.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL CALLS ON ARABS TO BOYCOTT EGYPT

LD151750 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 15, TASS--An official representative of the Palestinian Organisation the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine called for the merging of the efforts of all Arab countries to resist the American-Egyptian-Israeli collusion spearheaded against the Arab nation. He called for a boycott of the As-Sadat regime in accordance with the decisions of the Baghdad summit so as to frustrate the dangerous designs of American imperialism in respect of the Arab world.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER ON IMPLEMENTATION OF BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

LD161018 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, March 16, TASS--The resolutions of the Baghdad meeting of heads of state and government of Arab nations will be immediately carried out, after President as-Sadat signs the capitulatory treaty with Israel, it was stated by Foreign Minister of Iraq S. Hammadi.

These resolutions provide, specifically, for several economic and political sanctions which are to be taken by the Arab states against the Egyptian regime in the event of the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

IRAN'S ENTEZAM DENOUNCES EGYPT-ISRAEL AGREEMENT

LD161126 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 16, TASS--Iran denounces all the attempts to conclude an agreement between Egypt and Israel, because they neglect the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, it was stated here by A. Amir Entezam, deputy prime-minister of Iran in charge of administrative affairs. The Iranian leader made this statement in an interview to the national television in connection with the completion of the visit paid to Egypt and Israel by the U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who, as it is known, endeavoured to speed up the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal to the detriment of the lawful rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and creation of their own independent state.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE ON WEST BANK

LD151254 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 15, TASS--Mass demonstrations, strikes and meetings of protest against the American-Egyptian-Israeli plans for Mideast settlement are continuing in the towns and villages of the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River. Enterprises have come to a standstill in the towns of Nablus, El Bira, Ramallah and Jerusalem, schools and shops are closed there. Barricades and roadblocks are being put up in the streets. The demonstrators are stoning the Israeli troops that are endeavouring to disperse the manifestations. Tanks and armour-carriers have been moved into the streets in most of the towns. There are many killed and dozens of wounded among the demonstrators. The authorities are carrying out wholesale arrests and searches.

Curfew Imposed

LD160322 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, March 15, TASS--The Israeli authorities introduced a curfew in the town of Halkul in the Western Bank of the Jordan River where the Israeli security forces opened fire this morning on a demonstration of the Arab population held in protest against the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli plans of Middle East settlement. According to the latest data, two demonstrators were killed and one was wounded. The streets of the town are being patrolled by large units of Israeli troops. All stores were closed.

Large protest demonstrations were also held today in the Israel-occupied eastern part of Jerusalem, in Hebron, Beit Jala, Jericho and other towns in the Western Bank of the Jordan River. Israeli soldiers used tear-gas against demonstrators.

Today's demonstrations of the Arab population are the biggest ones since the beginning of the demonstration in protest against President Carter's trip to the Middle East for separate talks with Israel and Egypt.

IRANIAN PEOPLE SEEK FULL CONTROL OF THEIR RESOURCES

LD151341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[L. Mironov article under "International Comments" rubric: "Under the State's Control"]

[Text] When people in the West speak of Iran's resources they have in mind above all its "black gold." Before the country halted oil exports during the anti-imperialist revolution, its share in total West European, Japanese and U.S. oil imports fluctuated between 5 and 20 percent. The Republic of South Africa and Israel depended considerably on oil exports from Iran.

For 25 years Iranian oil supplies were delivered via the international oil consortium which acted as a kind of "state within a state." It was officially announced in Tehran recently that henceforth Iran will supply oil to consumers itself. The country's government has also announced the complete halting of oil deliveries to the Republic of South Africa and Israel. "We will never recognize agreements imposed on us as though we were someone's colony," Hassan Hazih, the new managing director of the Iranian National Oil Company, has stated.

As is well known, the Iranian people's struggle for the right to dispose of their own main national resource--oil--has been underway for several decades. In 1951, as a result of a powerful movement involving the broad public against the uncontrolled domination in the country of the Anglo-Iranian oil company which represented the interests of British imperialism, a law was adopted proclaiming the nationalization of the company's property. The Iranian National Oil Company was formed and was given charge of the country's entire oil industry. But as early as 1954 the shah's regime concluded an enslaving agreement on oil with the International Oil Consortium.

The International Oil Consortium, which includes giants like British Petroleum and the U.S. firms Exxon, Mobil Oil, Texaco and Gulf Oil, until recently monopolized almost the entire extraction and most of the sales of Iranian oil. For comparison let us point out that in 1977 the extraction of oil by the Iranian National Oil Company was only 700,000 barrels a day (one barrel is equal to 158.9 litres) compared with the 5.7 million barrels extracted by the consortium.

Last year there were six meetings between representatives of the International Oil Consortium and the Iranian National Oil Company which discussed the revision of the enslaving agreements. But the talks produced no results. The revolutionary government, guided, Hassan Nazih, said, exclusively by Iran's national interests, has decided "to have nothing more to do with the International Oil Consortium."

The government's decision has been welcomed with approval by the Iranian people. At the oil fields in Ibadan workers and representatives of the public who have spoken at meetings have mentioned with indignation the threats currently being heard from across the ocean. The speakers recalled once more that during the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution the Iranian people demonstrated most resolutely their intention to achieve full independence and restore control over all the country's natural resources.

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

TA151641 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Mar 79 TA

[Soviet television and radio correspondent Leonid Rassadin interview Iranian Prime Minister Bazargan; time and place not specified--with recorded excerpts]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Question] Your excellency, Mr Prime Minister, what are the main aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran?

[Answer] First of all, allow me to express my gratitude to Soviet radio and television for granting me the opportunity to speak to the great, noble and friendly people of the Soviet Union. [Words indistinct] through your medium I wish the Soviet people and government prosperity and happiness on behalf of the Iranian people and government.

The Iranian revolution is an Islamic revolution and is summarized by "La Ilah Ila lah" [no God but Allah]. However, this revolution had three main aims: First, to eliminate the 2,500-year despotic regime of Iran; second, to maintain Iran's independence and to eliminate and prevent foreign domination; third, the establishment of an Islamic regime in Iran.

I would like to explain that regarding the first point, abolishing the 2,500-year despotic regime means elimination of all its effects such as the suppression of freedom and personality and the propagation of force, torture, injustice, plunder and moral decline.

Regarding the second point, we want to maintain the independence of Iran.

Regarding the third point, I must say it is the sovereignty of the masses under the divine will of God, which includes the government of truth and justice, mercy, equality, brotherhood and happiness. [end recording]

Then Mr Bazargan answered the Soviet correspondent's question on future good neighborly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union as follows:

[Begin recording] In the past the governments and people of Iran always maintained good neighborly and friendly relations with their great neighbor, and particularly now that the shadow of despotism, imperialism, colonialism and foreign intervention is being lifted from Iran this mutual understanding will expand much more which I hope will be beneficial to both sides. [end recording]

Mr Mehdi Bazargan, answering our correspondent's question as to what message he has for the Soviet people said: Only greetings and best wishes for health and happiness.

COMMENTATOR OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-IRAQI COOPERATION

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes: It will be 20 years tomorrow since the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between them. It was stipulated in the agreement that the Soviet Government will cooperate with the Government of Iraq in carrying out plans for developing a number of branches of the Iraqi national economy--industry, agriculture, transport--in expanding the irrigation network, in geological prospecting and designing roads. In the years that followed cooperation between the two countries was steadily developing, new forms of cooperation appeared, and it became more concrete and increasingly effective. An important contributing factor in this respect was the signing, in April 1972, of the Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship and cooperation. With the signing of this document Soviet-Iraqi relations were placed on a solid, long-term basis and raised to a qualitatively new level which opened vast prospects for their further development. Mutually beneficial trade exchanges increased and cultural ties between the two countries grew stronger. There is a regular exchange of visits by statesmen, party and other delegations between the two countries.

The establishment of control over the national wealth, oil above all, a number of progressive measures and social transformations, which have been carried out by the Iraqi Government, opened to the country possibilities for successful implementation of the objectives of the five year plan of development for 1976-1980. These are a further consolidation of the state sector, the levelling of the development of different areas of the country, ensuring a steadily high pace of industrialisation and harmonic development of agriculture on the basis of modern agrotechnical methods, raising the material and cultural standards of the Iraqi people.

The Soviet Union is giving extensive assistance in solution of these major objectives. More than 100 projects have been commissioned or are under construction with Soviet assistance. Among them are such important projects for Iraq's economy as the North Rumayla oil field with an annual production of 42 million tons, the 38 kilometre long canal, which links the Tartar Lake with the Euphrates River, the Haditha hydro-engineering project--one of the largest in the Middle East.

The glass, electromechanical, pharmeceutical and a number of other industries were also established with Soviet assistance, thousands of Iraqi textile men, oil men, metallurgical workers, irrigators and other skilled technicians and workers, badly needed for the developing economy of Iraq, were trained at the training centers in Kut, Baghdad, Iskandariya, Falluja. Many Iraqis underwent training at educational establishments, enterprises and construction projects of the Soviet Union.

Soviet specialists are known well today in many parts of Iraq and their work for the benefit of the Iraqi people earned them a good reputation in that country. Iraq also maintains active economic and technical ties with other socialist countries. The recent years have seen the further development of its cooperation with the CMEA, especially in the oil and gas industry. At their conference in Baghdad CMEA and Iraqi oil specialists discussed concrete projects which are to be carried out with the participation of CMEA countries.

The two decades that have passed since the signature of the Soviet-Iraqi agreement on economic and technical cooperation convincingly demonstrated its effectiveness, mutually beneficial character and a complete identity of the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

ISRAEL CONTINUING PLANS FOR 'DEVELOPMENT' OF ARAB LAND

LD111406 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 11 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Amman, March 11, TASS--The Israeli leadership, being encouraged by Cairo's capitulatory actions, is pressing ahead with the "development" of the occupied Arab lands. As is reported by the Israel radio, the Begin government has decided to allocate this year, 1,100 million Israeli pounds for Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands. This sum is twice as great as last year's outlays made by Israel for its annexationist policy. New plans are being drawn up for consolidating Israel's hold on the occupied Arab territories. Thus, a project is being prepared for building 15 more militarised settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan. Prime Minister Begin, speaking recently on the Israeli television, declared that the government had approved plans for the construction of a new settlement near Naeulus, a big Arab city on the West Bank. It is noteworthy that the new Zionist outpost is to be built on demand from the extremist right-wing nationalist organisation "Gush Emunim." A spokesman of the U.N. committee for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people said that the Israeli authorities in the occupied lands, specifically in the eastern part of Jerusalem, are creating for Arabs conditions similar to those which existed in Nazi ghettoes. Jerusalem is already surrounded with three belts of Israeli settlements. The occupation authorities force the Arab people to emigrate so as to make it easier for themselves to keep the occupied lands under control. The Israelis have expropriated almost one-third of lands on the West Bank for their settlements and captures 70 percent of all the water resources in the area.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS ADHERENCE TO BOUMEDIENE LINE

LD141452 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, March 14, TASS--Algeria will remain true to its international commitments and will follow the foreign policy line that was worked out by the late President Houari Boumediene, the policy of non-alignment and support for national liberation movements.

This was stated by President of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid, in his first address over the Algerian radio and television. He confirmed Algeria's solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and other peoples for self-determination.

SOVIET OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA

LD151029 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Algerian press service report: "Remarkable Results"]

[Text] Moscow--An agreement on the creation of a Permanent Soviet-Algerian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientifical-Technical Cooperation was signed on 7 March 1979.

In an interview given to a NOVOSTI correspondent Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, stated that "the creation of such an organization has revealed a trend toward an increase in the number of contacts between the Soviet Union and Algeria in the above-mentioned spheres."

Analyzing the commission's activities during the interviewing period, Mordvinov emphasized the points which he deems of special importance.

"First," he stated, "the study of the results of the agreements concluded within the framework of such a prestigious organization and the adoption in this connection of the necessary decisions and recommendations have undoubtedly helped to closely coordinate all activities at the organizational level. And, second, the fact that all problems relating to cooperation are considered within the commission framework has enabled the two countries' appropriate organizations to form a better idea about the two countries' possibilities and needs without losing sight of state planning. As a result, the commission has contributed greatly to the development of stable and lasting relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria."

V. Mordvinov also stated that Soviet-Algerian economic, scientific and technical cooperation, whose 15th anniversary was celebrated at the end of 1978, has been taking place in major spheres and has accounted for some 100 projects which the Soviet Union has helped or is helping to implement.

According to Mordvinov, in recent years Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical spheres has reached "a higher level." Efforts are now being concentrated on the biggest and technically most complex projects. The present stage has been reached as a result of the Soviet industry's increased potential and is consistent with Algeria's needs for industrialization in accordance with the national charter and constitution which have confirmed the country's socialist orientation.

Referring to prospects for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Algeria, Mordvinov emphasized that the two sides have agreed, among other things, to prepare the ground in the technical and economic spheres for the construction of a second metallurgical complex and a major heavy machinery construction complex.

It is planned, Mordvinov stated in conclusion, to hold this year the fifth ordinary session of the Soviet-Algerian Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO WITHDRAW FROM CENTO

LD151424 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, March 15, TASS--At its session today the Turkish Government examined the matter of CENTO and the situation in the region. A statement issued at the end of the meeting says the Council of Ministers studied "the situation that has risen in connection with the decisions by Iran and Pakistan to withdraw from CENTO, and, on the recommendations of the National Security Council, and also taking into account the latest developments in the region, took a decision to make the necessary contacts for terminating CENTO activities, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the treaty."

Addressing a press conference here today, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit remarked that, as has been stated by the Turkish Foreign Ministry, following the withdrawal of Pakistan and Iran from CENTO, the organization has "actually lost its functions."

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE IN USSR-GREEK RELATIONS

LD150925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy dispatch: "Longstanding and Strong Traditions; 55 Years of Soviet-Greek Relations"]

[Excerpt] Athens--With the accession to power of the New Democracy civilian government headed by Prime Minister K. Karamanlis in Greece following the fall of the military junta's regime, positive changes have occurred in relations between Greece and the USSR. "We are deeply satisifed with the constant development of economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union," N. Martis, minister for northern Greece, pointed out in conversation with your correspondent.

Very substantial steps have also been taken in the direction of improving interparliamentary and interstate ties. The USSR and Greece have exchanged parliamentary delegations after an interval of many years. A new boost was given to the development of Soviet-Greek relations by the official visit that Greek Foreign Minister Rallis paid to Moscow last September, during which a consular convention and an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation were signed.

There is a lively growth of interest among Greeks in our country's present-day life and the Soviet people's achievements--their culture, science and art. The progressive (Sinkhroni Epokhi) and (Planitis) publishing houses are producing books about the Soviet Union in Greek in mass editions. Publication of V.I. Lenin's complete collected works is continuing successfully. Books by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have appeared. The USSR's Bolshoy Theater, the Moscow Arts Academy Theater, the Vakhtangov Theater, the folk dance ensemble under the direction of Igor Moiseyev and the Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet Theater have had successful tours.

However, it would be wrong to assert that the process of improving Soviet-Greek relations is proceeding smoothly, without encountering difficulties. The thing is that inside and outside Greece there are still active forces which are trying to cloud the traditional bonds of friendship between our countries' peoples, seeking to draw Greece into the orbit of a policy directed against the Soviet Union. These forces are urging the country to return to NATO's military organization. Broad sections of the Greek public are opposed to this pernicious course and advocate broad cooperation with the Soviet Union. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his foreword to the Greek edition of his book "Peace Is the Peoples' Invaluable Asset": "Our friendly ties and good-neighborly relations will undoubtedly benefit peace in Europe and throughout the world."

PRC'S POLICY IN AFRICA CALLED 'THREAT TO FREEDOM'

LD151912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0939 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Aleksandr Bokhonko, a TASS correspondent, writes:

The Chinese aggression against Vietnam has given rise to resolute condemnation in many countries of Africa. The African public has not missed the fact that the Chinese invasion of Vietnam followed shortly after Deng Xiaoping's talks in Washington and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Beijing. In this connection the Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DE BEIRA says directly that China has entered into an obvious conspiracy with the forces of international imperialism. The African public has more than enough foundations for such a view. Maoists have been active accomplices of imperialism and reaction for a long time, and the peoples of Africa have convinced themselves of this many times from their own experience in the international arena. It is China which, following the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire, began to flirt with the racists of southern Africa, and then, in alliance with the imperialists and South African interventionists, tried to put down the young Angolan republic by means of arms.

Despite the fact that the joint adventure of the Maoists, imperialists and racists in Angola was a failure, Beijing diplomacy is to this day maintaining an anti-Angolan course, providing supplies and training for bandits from the Angolan National Liberation Front and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Treachery of the interests of the African peoples, the inflammation of enmity among them, stepping up tension on the continent in alliance with the imperialists, racists and local reaction--these are the characteristic features of the Maoists' present policy in Africa. During the armed conflict in the Horn of Africa, Beijing was on the side of the Somali aggressors, who, with the support of the United States and reactionary Arab regimes, attacked Ethiopia. As the British DAILY TELEGRAPH noted, Beijing, supporting Mogadiscio, was guided by its own selfish aims--to strengthen itself in a strategically important region of the Horn of Africa. On the Maoists' "service record" is the shameful support for imperialist intervention in the Zairian Shaba Province.

Beijing supports the plans being nurtured in NATO headquarters to create neocolonialist "inter-African forces" and the cobbling together of pro-imperialist miniblocs, particularly in the region of the Red Sea and western Africa. The facts thus convincingly show that Beijing, moved by great-power hegemonist aspirations, is conducting a course which runs counter to the interests of the African peoples on the continent. "The United States, China and Republic of South Africa," wrote the periodical PEOPLE'S WORLD published in San Francisco, "are cobbling together in alliance in the south of Africa which is to help the West keep its influence in that part of the continent. These three powers have common tasks and act in a united front. From day to day they are coordinating more and more their joint actions in the implementation of a common strategy which represents a threat to freedom and progress in Africa."

ETHIOPIA EXPELS TWO CHINESE CORRESPONDENTS

LD160723 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 16, TASS--The Ethiopian Government has closed the bureau of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (HSINHUA) in Addis Ababa and ordered its two correspondents to leave the country within seven days. These measures were taken by the Ethiopian Government after the correspondents of the Chinese news agency tried to spread slanders "hostile to Vietnam."

MENGISTU CITES SOCIALIST SUPPORT FOR ETHIOPIA

LD160514 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 15, TASS--The Ethiopian revolution, that struggles against intrigues by international imperialism and reaction, for building a new society based on principles of scientific socialism, is not alone. It has the all-round support of countries of the socialist community, it was stated by the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Addressing men of the national army during a tour of Sidamo Province, he stressed that when the very existence of revolutionary Ethiopia was at stake as a result of the external aggression and the plot by internal counter-revolution and separatists, countries of the socialist community resolutely came to its defence in accordance with principles of internationalism.

The revolution should be able to defend itself. For this reason it is the duty of the army to vigilantly stand guard over the people's gains, cut short intrigues by imperialism which has not given up criminal attempts to strangle the Ethiopian revolution. The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council expressed confidence that by drawing on the experience of socialist countries the popular masses of Ethiopia will successfully cope with the tasks set during the present campaign in the country to ensure an upsurge of the national economy.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL EXPRESSES THANKS FOR SOVIET BOOKS

LD091358 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 9, TASS--The Soviet Union's disinterested aid to the Ethiopian revolution in a crucial period for the latter is an illustrious page in the history of Ethiopian-Soviet relations. It is thanks to its all-round support based on the principles of proletarian internationalism that the Ethiopian people has scored a convincing victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction, upheld the homeland's sovereignty, territorial integrity, its revolutionary gains, said Tamrat Ferede, member of the Permanent Committee of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council. He was addressing the ceremony of turning over by the USSR Embassy in Ethiopia of a library of sociopolitical books to the Supreme Council for the holding of the national revolutionary campaign of development.

At present, he pointed out, the working people of Ethiopia have launched a resolute struggle for the final elimination of the hard legacy of the feudal-monarchic past and development of national economy for the construction of a new society of justice and quality. In implementing this task, they are making wide use of the Soviet Union's rich experience in the cause of socialist construction. Therefore, the works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the works by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the development of Soviet society and the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy are of inestimable significance for revolutionary Ethiopia. They are an effective weapon in the struggle of the wide mass of the people for the creation of a basis for socialist construction in that country.

ZIMBABWE FRONT OFFICIAL ON U.S. OBSERVERS AT ELECTIONS

LD160946 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New York, March 16, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The people of Zimbabwe highly value the United Nations support to our just struggle, your correspondent was told by Kalistus Ndlovu, representative of the Patriotic Front in the United Nations, in connection with the international day of solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe, scheduled for tomorrow. He noted that never had such crushing blows been dealt to the unlawful Ian Smith regime as these days. An African majority rule, end of the era of oppression and exploitation are inevitable.

Touching on the decision of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to dispatch observers over the pseudo-elections to be held by the unlawful Smith regime, the Patriotic Front's spokesman noted that this step was taken to create the impression that Smith's actions are lawful and enjoy international approval. The attempts of the Western powers to save somehow the Smith regime are doomed to failure.

BRITAIN CONTINUES OIL SUPPLIES TO RHODESIA

LD160954 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] London, March 16, TASS--Contrary to claims by official London, British oil companies have not severed their criminal ties with the unlawful Rhodesian Smith regime. Oil and oil products are as before being supplied to Rhodesia in violation of international economic and trade sanctions.

Oil supplies to the racialists, which according to public statements by Whitehall officials, have already long been suspended, is done through the same channels as before--through South Africa. According to the London NEW STATESMAN Weekly, The British-Dutch Shell company continues supplying daily nearly 25 thousand barrels of crude oil to the South African Sasol state corporation, which after processing it ships a part of [the] oil products to Rhodesia.

Representatives of Shell refused point blank to comment on these reports and only alleged that none of the company's branches is supplying oil to Rhodesia.

But, the NEW STATESMAN notes in this connection, statements of this kind, which were repeatedly made earlier, do not correspondent to reality. This was confirmed, in particular, in the"Bingham Report" issued last autumn, which irrefutably proved violations of sanctions against Rhodesia by the British oil companies including Shell.

Under the pressure from wide British and world public circles, members of the British Cabinet, in particular Foreign Secretary D. Owen, were in a hurry to say that they would take all measures in order to put an end to criminal cooperation with the racialist regime.

But according to the figures of the NEW STATESMAN, all these assurances have proben to be mere words.

KOSYGIN CABLES AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI, PAKISTAN'S HAQ

En Route to India

LD151617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] En route to India A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent an in-flight cable to Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The telegram says:

While flying over friendly Afghanistan I send you, esteemed Comrade Taraki, greetings and best wishes for good health and further successes in your fruitful activity. I sincerely wish the Afghan people further achievements on the way to realizing the goals and tasks of the April revolution.

I am certain that the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, imbued with the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity, will continue in the future to strengthen and develop in the interests of the working people of our countries and in the interest of general peace.

A telegram sent by A.N. Kosygin to Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, says:

While flying over the territory of Pakistan I send you, Mr President, and the friendly Pakistani people wishes for success and prosperity.

I am certain that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Pakistan will strengthen and develop in the future in the interests of the people of our countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

On Return Flight

LD151254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Flying over the territories of Pakistan and Afghanistan, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin sent telegrams to General Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and to Prime Minister Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. They contained wishes for success and prosperity and expressed the hope that the friendly relations with the peoples of those countries would develop and grow stronger.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH INDIA-USSR SOCIETY

LD151249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Delhi, 11 March--A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in India on an official friendly visit, has met with activists of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society [ISCS].

It would be hard to imagine the program of our delegation's stay in India without this meeting with ISCS members, he said to the people gathered in the (Kamani) auditorium. During the years of the development of Soviet-Indian friendship the close ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India in the cultural sphere have broadened and strengthened. Their significance for our countries' rapprochement has increased tremendously. There is no sphere of Soviet-Indian relations, including the sphere of the struggle for peace, which has not felt the beneficial influence of increasingly broad cultural cooperation. The activities of everyone connected with the ISCS have acquired great value and significance in the eyes of millions of people. Therefore, I would like to express to all the ISCS leaders and ordinary members gathered here, as well as to the members of your society's branches in other Indian cities and states, profound gratitude and respect for these necessary activities and to convey very best wishes and greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from the entire Soviet people, because Soviet-Indian friendship has really become the cause of both countries' peoples.

Your society itself is graphic proof of this. The ISCS is a mass, national movement for Indian-Soviet friendship.

Our country's public also shows broad interest in the development of cultural ties with India. "The entire Soviet people is essentially a collective member of the society for friendship with India," as L.I. Brezhnev said several years ago.

This happens because Soviet-Indian friendship has great magnetic force for our countries' peoples. The Soviet and Indian peoples have had repeated opportunities to see for themselves the fruitfulness of Soviet-Indian friendship. This friendship has a firm foundation--common fundamental interests and the desire to live in peace and concord not only with each other but also with all other peoples. The active struggle for the cause of peace, to which our countries are profoundly dedicated, has become a rich field for strengthening our friendship.

The ISCS is doing great useful work in this direction. As we increasingly pool our efforts in this common cause of ours, our trust and mutual understanding will increasingly deepen and the feelings of respect and solidarity linking the two countries' peoples will strengthen.

We believe, A.N. Kosygin went on to say, that the talks we are holding with Prime Minister Desai and other members of the Indian Government will end in accords being reached on our countries' cooperation and will even broaden further the sphere of Soviet-Indian relations.

We advocate that nothing should prevent the broadest cultural exchange between our countries and that Soviet-Indian friendship should be fed by more and more fresh new tributaries. We advocate that the broad exchange of creative collectives and delegations of art figures should be still more stable and long-term and that ties between our countries' enterprises, museums, libraries, educational and scientific research institutions should expand.

Soviet-Indian friendship is our common great property, and we will do everything to see that it steadily strengthens, develops, is filled with new content and serves as a reliable basis for cooperation and the peoples' rapprochement.

In conclusion, A.N. Kosygin expressed to ISCS chairman K.P.S. Menon, other ISCS leaders and activists and all the Soviet Union's friends in India tremendous sincere gratitude for their inestimable contribution to the cause of strengthening Indian-Soviet friendship, wished them new successes in this noble activity and wished all the Indian people happiness and prosperity.

The meeting was also addressed by K.P.S. Menon, Y.V. Chavan, leader of the Indian National Congress parliamentary faction in the House of the People; J. Ram, Indian deputy prime minister; R. Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council; S.D. Sharma, member of the Indian National Congress (I) working committee.

The speakers emphasized the great contribution of L.I. Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders to the development of Soviet-Indian relations.

They harshly condemned China's aggression against Vietnam. The whole world sees, Y.B. Chavan declared, that the peoples of the USSR and India display solidarity with the people of Vietnam.

INDIA 'CONCERNED' OVER U.S. PRESENCE IN REGION

LD151147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "A Threat to Coastal States"]

[Text] Delhi, 10 March--The Indian public and press are showing ever-increasing concern at the expansion of the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean. Newspapers are publishing articles expressing concern at U.S. Defense Department plans to create "a U.S. 5th fleet," whose ships would be permanently based in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea.

This step, the PATRIOT writes, is part of the Pentagon's dangerous plans to expand U.S. military presence in the region.

The influential NATIONAL HERALD writes that a detachment of U.S. naval warships headed by the attack aircraft carrier Constellation is already on its way to the Indian Ocean from bases in the Philippines. With a view to expanding its military presence in the Near East, the STATESMAN points out, the United States plans to transfer from their base in Okinawa to Saudi Arabia two of the U.S. Air Force's most sophisticated aircraft with reconnaissance equipment aboard.

According to a press report, the United States plans to expand its military base on the island of Diego Garcia, situated in the Indian Ocean in the immediate proximity of the Indian coast, and bases in Bahrain, Oman and Saudi Arabia in order to provide facilities for the ships of the "5th fleet," as well as to use Egyptian military bases. The PATRIOT writes that the United States has always supported the most reactionary regimes in the Persian Gulf countries. Large arms shipments and the show of U.S. military might are intended to suppress progressive forces in the region.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-INDIAN EXPERIMENT--Moscow, March 14, TASS--Complex Soviet-made scientific equipment, gamma-ray telescopes, are being installed on high altitude air balloons of the Indian-make. These air balloons will be launched from the equatorial range in Hyderabad in the framework of the joint Soviet-Indian scientific experiment which will be made in the second half of March. Deputy chairman of the "Intercosmos" Council at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences Nikolay Novikov told a TASS correspondent about preparations for the experiment. The scientist stressed that the pooling of the efforts of specialists of India and the Soviet Union in solving the problems of gamma-ray astronomy is useful for both countries. Novikov pointed out that launchings of Soviet and Indian meterological rockets were made from the range in Hyderabad over many years. More than 70 Soviet-made rockets with equipment to study the upper layers of the atmosphere were launched from the range last year alone. Joint research through launching rockets is now supplemented with bilateral experiments of Soviet and Indian astronomers with the use of high altitude air balloons. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD]

BURMESE CONDEMN ACTS OF BEIJING-BACKED REBELS

BK160810 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 15 Mar 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Burmese people are angrily (?condemning) the criminal acts being willfully committed by the Beijing-controlled rebels in northeastern Burma. Our Radio Moscow observer comments on the situation as follows:

More than 15,000 people participated in protest demonstrations held in seven Shan State townships. They denounced the insurgents for their brutality in destroying (Yegaw) mountain village in (Manishu) township and murdering some villagers. According to MYANMA ALIN, the insurgents retaliated against the peasants for their refusal to give them food.

The insurgents belonging to the so-called Shan State Liberation Organization set up by Beijing have been bullying the people of the Shan State on the Chinese border for several years. Burmese newspapers have written more than once that the antigovernment insurgents are acting on orders from abroad and that they are being trained and armed abroad.

Quite often, People's Militiamen from Yunnan Province, China, and Chinese armymen and officers have joined the rebel units in fighting the Burmese Army. That they are fighting in Burma, which is an independent and sovereign state with border demarcation laws and agreements, does not surprise anyone. The Chinese leadership believes that it has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring states despite border agreements with them. Long ago they transformed the Sino-Burmese border, which is over 1,000 kilometers long, into a source of tension.

Beijing is engaged in hostile activities against Burma as well as other countries. According to Burmese and Indian newspapers, Beijing sends Naga and Mizo rebels to India by way of Burma. The separatist rebels in India are using the same tactics being employed by the Maoists in Burma. A group of Naga rebels, armed by China, raided some villages in (?Sibsagar) township in northeastern India. They shot and killed 50 people and wounded several others who had been living peacefully. They also set fire to houses.

The Maoists' subversive activities in Burma and India are a part of Beijing's scheme of applying pressure on Southeast Asian countries. However, Beijing's plan has failed to materialize because people of Southeast Asia do not want to be dominated by Beijing. For example, the people of Burma are giving full support to their government, which is fighting the Beijing-controlled insurgents. The army and people's police force were thus able to eliminate, with the support of the people, the remnants of the saboteurs in the Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions.

INDOCHINA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC INVASION OF SRV

PRC Troops Repelled

LD152122 Mosocw TASS in English 2059 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 15, TASS--Soldiers of the people's army and units of home guards of Socialist Vietnam are waging the heroic struggle for complete liberation of the Vietnamese land from the Chinese occupiers, are rebuffing the enemy's attacks and dealing retaliatory blows, inflicting casualties on the aggressor and destroying its military equipment.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that those Chinese troops that still remain in the territory of Vietnam attempted in the past two days to launch attacks on the Vietnamese positions, conducted bombardment and plundered the population in the areas where they are deployed. The armed forces of Hoang Lien Son Province dealt retaliatory blows at the Chinese aggressors that committed crimes in Banphiet district and adjoining settlements. Over 1,100 enemy soldiers were put out of action. More than 100 military vehicles and nine artillery batteries were destroyed.

In Lang Son Province, troops of the aggressors launched attacks on the Vietnamese positions in Long Dau and Ma Cuan districts, but were rebuffed by Vietnamese soldiers.

In the section from Mong Cai to Lang Son, Vietnamese forces drove Chinese troops out of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But these forces that left the territory of Vietnam are concentrated close to the border and are being redeveloped. The Chinese are holding their positions five kilometres northwest of the town of Dong Dang. In Dong Dang district the Chinese moved border posts up to four kilometres deep into the Vietnamese territory.

The Chinese left the town of Lao Cai but continue holding the positions 6-8 kilometres northwest and northeast of the town. Chinese heavy guns continue shelling the districts adjoining Lao Cai, causing heavy loss of life among peaceful population. The occupiers burnt down many residential houses in Muong Khuong district.

Vietnamese forces compelled the Chinese to withdraw their forces from the town of Cao Bang. In Ha Tuyen and Lai Chau provinces, Chinese troops were driven out beyond the line of the state frontier.

In the majority of sections of the invasion of the Chinese, the advance units of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reached the state border.

Yen Bay, Hoang Lien Son Province, March 15, TASS--TASS correspondent reports:

It was learnt from the people's committee of the Hoang Lien Son Province that Can Duong settlement, the centre of an apatite mine, has been liberated. Charred ruins remained in all the populated localities that were seized by the Chinese. School buildings, hospitals and stores were ruined. The Chinese exploded bridges across the Red River--Long Dang and Benh Ten. All railway terminals at the stretch from Lao Cai to Pho La were destroyed.

Sapper units of the Vietnamese Army now deactivate mines in remaining buildings and economic projects and on roads.

Hanoi, March 15, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, stresses in its editorial commentary today that Vietnam's position on the question of withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Vietnamese territory remains unchanged.

After the Chinese troops are really withdrawn to the Chinese side of the historic border which both countries had earlier pledged to respect, the Vietnamese side will be ready to start negotiations with the Chinese side at the level of deputy foreign ministers on restoration of normal relations between the two countries. If China really wishes to show its good will to any extent, it must first of all prove this by practical actions, NHAN DAN writes.

Talks Proposed After Withdrawal

LD151900 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 15, TASS--In the course of withdrawing their troops the ruling circles of China are looking for means of retaining a number of areas belonging to Vietnam, says a note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that was sent to the Foreign Ministry of the PRC.

Just as during the aggressive attack on Vietnam's border regions, the Chinese troops during their withdrawal are perpetrating barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. In the Tima sector of Lang Son Province border marker posts No 41 and No 45 were moved deep into Vietnamese territory.

The people of Vietnam and the world public, the note stresses, resolutely demand that the ruling circles of China put an end to the aggression once and for all, immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from the territory of Vietnam. The Chinese authorities should immediately stop the shifting of border marker posts and all other actions directed at changing the line of the historically formed border.

The note recalls that on March 6th the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stated that should China really fully withdraw all its troops from the territory of Vietnam, as it had announced, then after the Chinese Army returns to the other side of the historically formed line of the border, that the two sides have agreed to respect, the Vietnamese side will be ready to immediately commence talks with the Chinese side on the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs on the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes additional specifications into that statement.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the note says, hopes that the Chinese side will shortly reply to the above-mentioned proposals. If the ruling circles of China continue to take new steps in the military adventure against Vietnam, the army and people of Vietnam will resolutely use their sacred right to self-defence to defend the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and make a contribution to the defence of peace in the whole world.

PRC, LPDR CRASH ON TROOP BUILDUP ON BORDER

PRC Note Threatens Laos

LD160042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] China is recalling all its specialists from Laos. This was reported today by NCNA. The agency also published an official PRC Foreign Ministry note on this matter, which unambiguously threatens Laos unless, as the document says, it stops proceeding along an anti-Chinese path.

In connection with this step by Beijing one ought to recall the mounting tension on the Chinese-Lao border. As is well known, this has been brought about by the concentration in the border areas of Chinese forces. According to a Lao information agency report, in the face of such a shameless demonstration of force by China the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has been forced to declare a state of combat readiness in the northern province of Luang Prabang.

Commenting on the policy of Beijing in Southeast Asia, an underground Chinese radio station has stated that China is concentrating its forces on the border with Laos in order to open a second front there and thereby catch Vietnam in a vice.

We are getting hundreds of telegrams telling of the protests of the world public against the policy being pursued by the present PRC leadership and condemning Chinese aggression in Vietnam and virtually all of them stress that Beijing's expansionism entails a threat to peace throughout the whole world.

Lao Statement on Intrusion

LD160958 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, March 16, TASS--The foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos has published a statement saying that two battalions of Chinese troops thrust into Laotian territory on March 7 and 10 and hold to this day a section of this territory. The statement says that China continues concentrating its troops on the Sino-Laotian frontier.

The Foreign Ministry of Laos demanded that the Chinese stop immediately intimidating Laos, respect its independence and territorial integrity and recall without delay all its specialists still staying in Laos.

CAMBODIA'S PEN SOVAN, VIETNAMESE ENVOY DISCUSS PRC ACTIONS

LD151922 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 15, TASS--Deputy Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Pen Sovan stressed, when receiving the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, that the people of Kampuchea resolutely condemns the aggressive war unleashed by the clique of Beijing expansionists against the Vietnamese people. The people of Kampuchea, he said, demands the immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Vietnam, an end to the aggression for all times, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

PHNOM PENH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASK OF REDEVELOPMENT

LD151422 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, March 15, TASS--As reported by the Kampuchean news service, a national conference of leading cadres of the republic has been held here to discuss primary tasks of the political, socio-economic and cultural development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A report was delivered at the conference by Pen Sovan, vice-president of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea in charge of national defence.

He noted the need of doing away as quickly as possible with the remnants of the defeated Pol Pot gangs, accelerating the normalization of the people's life, strengthening the organs of people's power, consolidating Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS 1949 USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

SK151252 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 13 Mar 79 SK

[Report on 12 March meeting at Moscow foreign friendship hall on 30th anniversary of signing of economic, cultural cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the DPRK]

[Text] Present at the grand conference room of the friendship hall were representatives of public circles in the capital, activists of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Association and members of the Central Committee of the association. They heartily welcomed the staff members of the DPRK Embassy, including Comrade Kim Si-pong, DPRK interim charge d'affaires to the Soviet Union.

Comrade (Izmond), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Association and director of the Soviet heavy transportation equipment manufacturing plant, made a report at the evening meeting in which he said: The peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea will commemorate the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement for economic and cultural cooperation between the two ccuntries on 17 March. This agreement has unfolded a new chapter in the relations between our two countries and has provided an historical foundation for extensive cooperation. The principle of cooperation, such as perfect equality, reciprocity and economic support and aid became firm and further developed with the signing of the Soviet-Korea agreement for friendship, cooperation and mutual aid in 1961.

Today we can point out with satisfaction that during the past 30 years since the signing of the agreement, our comprehensive cooperation has been deepened and has become extensive, beyond description, in the economic and cultural fields, thus helping utilize the superiority of the socialist system more perfectly, promote production capability and solve important people's economic problems arising before our two countries more effectively.

Fully mobilizing their resources, DPRK workers, with invariable support from the Soviet Union and other socialist states, have changed their backward colonial nation into a socialist nation which has developed industry and agriculture in a short historical period and attained creditable achievements in developing national culture and science. The achievements attained by the workers of Democratic Korea include the efforts of Soviet workers, engineers and scholars. With economic and technical support from the Soviet Union, some 60 industrial enterprises--the backbone of the national economy--have been rehabilitated and rebuilt in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today, the Soviet Union is assisting in the construction of some 13 industrial plants in fraternal Korea. The work of Soviet engineers devoted to the construction of the facilities, including the Kimchaek iron works and Pukchang thermal power plant, are fine examples that the principles of socialist internationalism are actually being implemented, and are objective evidence of coordination as stated in the 1949 agreement. Today, dedicated efforts for socialism and communism are a common banner of the fraternal people of the socialist nations, including the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea.

(Izmond) continued: We all know well that a favorable international climate should be created so that we can advance successfully along the path we have chosen. The Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government has contributed to creating such a climate.

The extensive consolidation of unity in the large family of socialist nations has become the central task of this policy. This task is of great significance in our daily life, in preserving peace extensively and in attaining social progress for mankind.

New success has recently been attained in the struggle against imperialism and the reactionaries. However, imperialism and the international reactionaries do not want to willingly yield their positions. The international situation has become extremely complicated due to aggressive acts committed by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Indochina affair has shown to the whole world what danger is entailed by the expansionist, hegemonist attempt of the present Chinese ruling circles against the people and that whatever kinds of plots originating from the aggressive policy of the Beijing leaders are dangerous.

The Soviet people, along with all progressive public circles of the world, extend full solidarity to the fraternal Vietnamese people who are struggling heroically against the aggressors.

Our people unanimously support the statements of the Soviet Government of 19 February and 3 March, demanding the discontinuation of this brazen aggression and the prompt and complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory.

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said in his speech at the meeting of electors in the Banumanskiy electoral district in Moscow: Relying on support from the free, independent nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, we have carried out and also will carry out in the future all our foreign policies in cooperation with all peace-loving nations and with socialist forces in capitalist parts in the world and in close alliance with fraternal socialist nations. Our objective is durable peace, the Soviet people's security and peaceful relations and cooperation with all nations on earth. We will not spare any efforts and will struggle steadily to achieve this objective. So spoke Comrade Brezhnev.

The reporter said: Adhering to this international peace-loving principle, the Soviet Union has consistently supported the constructive proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. From the recent statement of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, we have seen further progress on the road toward alleviating tension on the Korean Peninsula. Extending solidarity to the Korean people who desire to live in a reunified democratic country, the Soviet people have resolutely demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops--an obstacle to the just solution of the Korean question--from South Korea.

In conclusion, Comrade (Izmond) extended militant congratulations to the socialist Korean workers on behalf of the Soviet people and wished them new success in socialist construction and in achieving the reunification of the country peacefully on the principle of democracy.

Comrade Kim Si-pong, DPRK interim charge d'affaires to the Soviet Union, spoke at the evening meeting. He said: Today, when the friendly cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union are developing favorably with each passing day, we greet the significant 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR on economic and cultural cooperation.

I extend deep thanks to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and to the Central Committee of the USSR-Korea Friendship Society for organizing this evening's meeting of friendship on the occasion of this significant anniversary and for kindly inviting us to this meeting. Availing myself of this occasion, I convey fraternal and friendly greetings to the fraternal Soviet people from the Korean people. [passage indistinct]

The signing of the agreement for economic and cultural cooperation on 17 March 1949 is of great significance in the development of relations between Korea and the Soviet Union. During the 30 years since the signing of this agreement, the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries have developed favorably in all fields. Today, too, the fraternal Soviet people extend support and solidarity to our people's struggle to build socialism and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We are ever conscious of this and are thankful. The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries have continued to develop favorably. The traditional friendship between the peoples of our two countries is one among comrades and comrades-in-arms who are struggling for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

The Korean people value and treasure their friendship with the Soviet people--their long-time friend and dear brother. They will make every effort in the future to continuously strengthen and develop this friendship. (applause)

In conclusion, I sincerely wish you greater success in your work to implement the task of the fourth year of the 5-year plan. [applause]

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

SK160843 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 15 Mar 79 SK

[Text] IZVESTIYA today reported that a meeting was held on 13 March between Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Comrade Patolichev and DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Comrade Choe Chong-kun. The paper said that the matter of promoting trade between the two countries and other matters related to trade promotion were discussed at the meeting.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF CPSU POLITBURO MEMBERS

Romanov at Women's Day Meeting

LD151121 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report under general headline: "The Homeland Fetes Its Daughters"]

[Excerpt] Leningrad--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the party, soviet and social organizations and working people of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast devoted to International Women's Day--8 March--was held yesterday in the S.M. Kirov State Academy Opera and Ballet Theater.

The presidium included G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau, secretaries of the Leningrad Gorkom, veterans of Lenin's party, leading industrial and agricultural workers and representatives of science and culture.

Romanov Addresses Leningrad Seminar

LD151815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] A seminar of party workers from Leningrad and the oblast today was devoted to the 50th anniversary of socialist competition. It was held at the Krasnyy Vyborzhets production association.

A speech was made by Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Grishin Comment on SALT Treaty

LD161209 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 12 March publishes on pages 1-2 an 8,000-word unattributed report on an 11 March meeting of the Moscow City CPSU organization's aktiv, which discussed "the city party organization's tasks arising from the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting with voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug." It includes a 5,000-word account of the report delivered at the meeting by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, largely devoted to economic tasks but also including the following passage on foreign policy:

"A considerable place was occupied in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech by questions of the international situation, the CPSU's foreign policy and the intensification of the struggle to deepen the relaxation of international tension and to strengthen peace throughout the world.

"At the same time the reactionary forces of imperialism have launched a broad campaign against detente and disarmament, against the liberation struggle. They are demanding the further inflation of military budgets and the creation of increasingly destructive types of weapons. They are trying to forcibly stifle the peoples' national liberation movement.

"The position of the Chinese leaders is moving increasingly close to this imperialist policy. With their piratical attack on Socialist Vietnam the Beijing rulers have finally revealed to all the world the perfidious, aggressive essence of the great-power, hegemonist policy they are implementing. This policy constitutes the most serious threat to peace throughout the world.

"The Soviet Union, like other socialist countries, spares no effort in the struggle to end the arms race and avert the threat of a world nuclear war. One of the major tasks in this sphere is the elaboration of a new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, which is on the whole [v tselom] advantageous to both countries.

"In the past years the political climate in Europe has changed noticeably. The all-European conferences on security have been major landmarks. The political relations between Eastern and Western countries look different. Economic ties between European countries are becoming more stable.

"Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's remarks on foreign policy questions have attracted great attention throughout the world. Prominent statesmen and politicians and the broad public in various countries note that his remarks are serene and confident in tone and testify to the Soviet Union's loyalty to the ideas of the struggle for peace and international security. The firm, principled and consistent, profoundly reasoned foreign policy of our party and state is of tremendous significance in the conditions of the deterioration in the situation caused by China's aggressive actions against Vietnam. The Soviet people wholly and fully approve and support it."

Kunayev Addresses Virgin Land Jubilee

AU151435 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Mar 79 **AU**

[Report on report delivered by D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 14 March solemn session held at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace in Alma-Ata on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the reclamation of virgin lands and wastelands]

[Summary] Having taken the floor, Comrade Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev read the greetings message addressed on the occasion by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to all virgin and wasteland reclaimers. He confirmed that "in response to the high appraisal of our work, we solemnly promise our own party that Kazakstan's inhabitants, along with all Soviet people, will redouble the riches of the virgin land plowed, will work with inspiration for the glory of our beloved motherland and of the entire socialist community, and will constantly strengthen their economic and defense potential."

Noting the striking changes that have taken place in Kazakhstan's virgin lands since their reclamation, the speaker said: [Begin recording] Kazakhstan's Communists and all working people take particular pride in the fact that the unprecedented heroic campaign was spearheaded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its most decisive stage. [applause] Among the republic's communists he immediately won deep respect by his ability to rally thousands of people in a uniform collective moved by one single great goal, in the name of which nobody working along with Leonid Ilich and under his direct leadership spared any effort or energy. [end recording] On the occasion of the virgin land's silver jubilee, [Begin recording] Each of us, both the great campaign's veterans and our young generation, wholeheartedly expresses the deepest gratitude to the chief strategist of the virgin land epopee, to its prominent organizer, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Kunayev emphasized the internationalist character of the virgin land reclamation and said: [Begin recording] The Kazakh people, all working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan, the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Government express deep gratitude to all fraternal peoples of our country, and primarily to the great Russian people, for the generous and selfless assistance in the reclamation of virgin lands and wastelands, for the great participation in all our efforts that have created (?a great) socialist (?society). [applause] [end recording]

The speaker noted the part of the Komsomol, the Soviet Armed Forces and the intelligentsia in the reclamation of virgin lands. He also thanked all party, administrative, trade union workers, rural raykom secretaries, kolkhoz and sovkhoz organizers, workers of the ideological front, sovkhoz directors, kolkhoz chairmen, farm specialists, selkhoztekhnika and procurement workers, and all virgin land reclaimers for their accomplishments, which are unprecedented in the history of agriculture.

Comrade Kunayev continued by dealing with the economic and social effects of the virgin land reclamation. He indicated the need to make fuller use of reserves in agriculture, to increase the fertility of the virgin lands and crop yields, to further develop stockbreeding and to improve the effectiveness and quality of work. To cope with the plan, he said, Kazakhstan's farmers are expected to produce at least 27-28 million tons of grain this year and to deliver to the state 1.1 billion poods of grain as a minimum. For this reason the area sown must be expanded to at least 25 million hectares and grain yields must average at least 12 quintals per hectare.

The speaker emphasized that the reclamation of virgin lands had proved to be not only an important factor in the consolidation of the country's economy, but also an important stage in the sociopolitical development of the society of mature socialism. The virgin lands boost the Soviet way of life, collectivism and other moral qualities, sharing an active attitude toward life and organically resisting ideology and morality that are alien to the Soviet people.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Kunayev said: [begin recording] On this festive occasion we express again and again the deepest gratitude to our own Communist Party, its Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, for their wisdom and foresight, for everything done for the Soviet people, for everything that today makes new, Soviet Kazakhstan, a land of the virgin lands and (?space) feats, wealthy and glorious. [applause] Allow me, comrades, on behalf of virgin land veterans, on behalf of virgin land reclaimers and all the working people of Kazakhstan, to assure our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that the republic's communists and all working people will apply all their efforts, skills and experience to cope with their increased socialist pledges with credit. They will contribute their worthy part to the common cause of communist construction, to the implementation of the decisions of the historic 25th CPSU Congress. [applause] [end recording]

Shevardnadze Attends Tbilisi Meeting

LD160931 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 March front-pages a GRUZINFORM report under the general headline "The Homeland Pays Tribute" which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze" attended a meeting to celebrate International Women's Day in Tbilisi on 7 March.

KAZAKH DEPUTY GEOLOGY MINISTER TRANSFERRED TO OTHER WORK

LD141749 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Mar 79 P 4 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has released Comrade V.M. Volkov from his duties as Kazakh SSR deputy minister of geology in connection with his transfer to other work.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ENJOYED BY EVERYONE IN USSR

LD151642 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] I suppose I should start out by saying that religion in the USSR is nobody's business but your own. Freedom of conscience is a guaranteed constitutional right, and nowhere at any time or on any questionnaire can you be asked whether or not you are atheist or a believer.

Nowadays all churches are equal here: Russian Orthodox, Catholic Baptist, Moslem, Judaic--makes no difference. If you want to go to church, you go; if you want to become a priest, you go ahead and become one.

Having said that, I don't believe I could say that religion plays any special role in the Soviet Union. Since conscience is a private affair, we have no statistics to indicate how many people are religious; I would say the number is not insignificant, especially among old people. For those who are religious, the church plays the same role as it does for believers everywhere: It solaces the weak, the insecure.

Perhaps I would be wrong were I not to mention the Russian Orthodox Church's international activities [words indistinct].

As for a new interest in Christianity among young people, frankly I don't think so. There always is quite a lot of curiosity, you'll see it manifested during the major religious feasts, such as Easter and Christmas, when crowds will assemble at Moscow's main temple, or main temples, but as a rule this is to watch the pageantry, to listen to the chanting--in short, it is curiosity. No, I would not speak of a new interest, but interest in Christianity certainly exists. I could name myself as a person who has always been interested in Christianity, as in religion in general, only I can't say I am young, regretfully. I think anyone who seriously studies the social sciences, and particularly Marxism, must also be interested in some of the fundamental philosophic trends of humanity, and Christianity certainly represents one of them.

I would venture the thought that you witness an upsurge in believers during periods of crises and/or when many people feel insecure and threatened. Neither of these apply to Soviet society, which in my profound opinion gives the man in the street a very authentic feeling of security. But the main thing is the freedom to worship or not to--and that is enjoyed here by one and all.

REPUBLIC PAPERS RESPOND TO EARLIER PRAVDA CRITICISM

LD151021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report under rubric "After Criticism": "They Preferred To Remain Silent"]

[Text] The review of the press published by PRAVDA on 3 October 1978 criticized, among others, KOMMUNIST (Yerevan) and PRAVDA BURYATIYA for their poor coverage of the report-and-election campaign in party organizations. Time passed but PRAVDA received no replies regarding the measures taken, and on 28 November it published the rejoinder "They Preferred To Remain Silent."

KOMMUNIST's editor V. Mkrtchyan and PRAVDA BURYATIYA's editor V. Sergeyev have sent their apologies for the delay in answering and have reported the measures which have been taken.

Immediately after the review was published, V. Sergeyev writes, a special editorial meeting was held to discuss the materials from the party report-and-election meetings published in the newspaper. The insufficient depth and the narrowness of the genres of these features were noted. An editorial board session heard a report from the chief of the party life department which made proposals for improving the coverage of the important campaign. The department has been strengthened.

PRAVDA's articles were subsequently discussed in detail at a party meeting at the PRAVDA BURYATIYA editorial office. Particular attention was focused on the effectiveness of the materials published. A new rubric entitled "Communists Have Made Proposals. What Has Been Done?" is being introduced. Under this rubric it is planned to feature materials on the action taken on the criticisms voiced by CPSU members during the reports and elections.

As B. Mkrtchyan reports, since PRAVDA's criticism's KOMMUNIST has begun to publish more systematically materials on the report-and-election meetings and conferences. In the past period the newspaper has published 45 items and 1 full-page feature on these themes. The editorial board has begun to make wider use of its rights and potential in analyzing more profoundly and critically the work of party organizations.

KOMMUNIST was also criticized by PRAVDA on 16 November in the review of the press entitled "The Writer and the Newspaper" for the lack in its pages of loftily moral features by writers about human destinies and the present day. This criticism has also been acknowledged as justified. In planning work for the future, KOMMUNIST's editorial board intends more often to assign local writers to big enterprises and construction projects in the republic and to maintain closer links with writers which will increase the inflow of good publicist and feature materials into the newspaper.

BRIEFS

BAM EXPRESS TRAIN--It has been decided to form a BAM express train, which will operate on the Tynda-Moscow route when the summer schedule is introduced in May. The train will accommodate 700 passengers at one time. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Feb 79 OW]

BAM RAILWAY BRIDGE--The railway bridge over the (?Byssa) River is one of the large bridges on the Tynda-Urgal section of the line. Bridge building detachment No 51 has completed installation of the latest and third support. Some 250 cubic meters of monolithic concrete was poured for the support. On completion of the last support installation of the spans will begin. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Feb 79 OW]

BAM SETTLEMENT--A detachment of construction workers has arrived at the northernmost point in the oblast, Khani station. Boarding houses, a dining room bakery, vegetable store and other facilities are to be built here soon and, by the end of the 5-year plan period, the new settlement will be the base for eight construction organizations of the central BAM section and will have a population of 7,500. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Feb 79 OW]

KHABAROVSK KRAY TIMBER MILL--Construction of a modern timber mill with an annual capacity of 210,000 cubic meters of timber is underway at Toki station near Vanino. The mill will turn out sawn timber and wood chips. For the first time aluminum panels will be used by Vaninskiy Rayon in constructing the mill's main building. This will eliminate internal and external finishing work and give the buildings a modern look. The mill is expected to turn out its first products by the end of this year [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Feb 79 OW]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

SUPPLY SITUATION RETARDS TYUMEN FUEL PROSPECTING

LD151039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 79 P 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent S. Vtorushin report under rubric "Brooks No Delay": "Why Drilling Units Are Standing Idle"]

[Text] Tyumen City--Tyumen's geologists are working extremely spasmodically. The main reason is the unsatisfactory material and technical supply situation.

It was only last year that there was a breakthrough in the work of the Glavtyumengeologiya collective thanks to the aid of the republic and union ministries of geology and USSR Gosplan and Gossnab.

Unfortunately, right from the first of the year all the main administration's geological enterprises have again been in disarray. The January and February plan has not been fulfilled. The breakdown rate [avariynost] has risen and team idle time has increased. This is happening because the material and technical supply situation has again deteriorated sharply. Supply enterprises are failing to fulfill their commitments. Thus Chelyabinsk's Kolyushchenko road machinebuilding plants has still not dispatched even 1 of the 130 bulldozers planned to be shipped to Tyumen workers this year. The Chelyabinsk tractor plant has supplied Glavtyumengeologiya with 19 of the 280 planned tractors.

The situation is very bad regarding delivery of other materials and equipment. Geologists do not have enough warm protective clothing or enough mobile homes which are set up near drilling units. The Volga plant in Volgogradskaya Oblast has still not dispatched even 1 of the 184 trailers.

A disturbing situation prevails regarding the supply of drilling and casing pipes for geologists. The oblast's geological survey enterprises have received only 180 tons of the [planned] 3,300 tons of drilling pipes. Only 3,700 of the 22,500 tons of casing pipes have been delivered. The Kamensk-Uralskiy pipe plant and the Zhdanovskiy metallurgical plant are systematically failing to supply them.

Railroad workers have transported only 33 percent of the freight for geologists that they did in the same period last year.

As is well known, in the next 10 years the development of the Tyumen deposits will account for the main increase in oil and gas extraction in the country. This means that it is necessary to prospect for new underground fuel reserves at increasing preferential rates. But this will be possible only if the necessary working conditions are created for geologists.

The republic and union ministries of geology, Gosplan and Gossnab and the USSR Ministry of Railways must give urgent assistance to the Siberian workers.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE--Construction of a new gas pipeline has started from Chelyabinsk to Petrovsk. Gas from the Urengoy deposit will travel along this trunk line to the European part of the country. The 1,200-km line will be commissioned this year. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS 14-15 MARCH

LD160402 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 14 March reports that the sowing of early spring crops is ending at the Sovetskiy Dunay collective farm in Moldavia. Large-scale sowing is starting in Dajestanskaya ASSR, where more than 500 integrated teams and mechanized brigades have been formed. The station says that farms in Dzhambulskaya Oblast have started sowing grain crops; 250,000 hectares have been planted to spring grain crops, considerably more than last year.

At 1330 GMT the station reports that the first perennial rye to be developed in the country is being tested by the Stavropolskiy Agricultural Research Institute and in 30 areas in Kirgizia. The rye is frost-resistant and its yield in more than 2 years of testing is no less than that of ordinary rye.

At 2100 GMT the station reports that by 1 March 88 percent of the tractors, 95 percent of the plows and 93 percent of the seed drills were ready for work, according to the Central Statistical Administration. The station adds that machine operators in Tadzhikistan, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya, Tulskaya, Donetskaya and Servo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts, initiators of the competition for successful preparation of equipment for spring, are in the lead. It cites the concern of a newspaper agricultural review that equipment is being prepared for fieldwork more slowly than last year in Kirovskaya and Permskaya oblasts.

At 0205 GMT on 15 March Moscow Domestic Service reports that fieldwork is expanding in the southern Ukraine. More than 500,000 hectares have been sown to early grain and pulse crops in Odesskaya Oblast.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that airplanes had started applying mineral fertilizer to winter crops in the south of Kharkovskaya Oblast.

At 0545 GMT the station carries a report by the minister of agriculture of Kazakh SSR on agricultural production in the republic. Minister Mikhail Motoriko says that grain crops are sown annually on 25 million hectares, with the north and the west areas of the republic being the most important producers. Last year, for example, the Uralskaya Oblast alone produced 127 million poods of grain. The minister says that the farms are well equipped: There are 235,000 tractors, including 35,000 of the powerful K-700 and K-701 types, in the republic. Farms have a sufficient quantity of good quality seeds, including some well-known strains such as Saratovskaya-29 and local strains. In order to fulfill the 5-year plan--to produce 1 billion puds of grain crops--about 28 tons have to be produced annually. To achieve this, the average yield has to be 20 quintals per hectare but at present the republic's average yield is only 11-12 quintals per hectare. However, last year more than 40 rayons achieved 20 or more quintals per hectare, the minister says. He goes on to say that the republic is also concerned about meat and milk production. The main task is to increase the meat production and this can be achieved by better supplies of fodder, he says. Last year the average milk yield per cow was 1,100 kg in the republic. The republic's aim is to achieve a yield of 2,500 kg, he says.

At 1100 GMT the station carries a report on a Moscow exhibition concerning the hydrological and agrometeorological bases for the reclamation of virgin and fallow lands in Kazakhstan. According to the report the Hydrology Institute carried out a detailed survey of more than 500 rivers and 600 lakes, temporary waterflows and reservoirs in virgin land areas.

Conservative estimates put the economic effect of the institute's work at more than R150 million. The Kazakh directorate of the hydro-meteorological service has set up five specialized hydrometeorological observatories and almost 1,500 agrometeorological posts on virgin lands which promote a more correct utilization of the lands. Reference books on agroclimatic resources of each virgin land oblast have been compiled and are in use. On virgin lands, and in particular in Kazakhstan, hydrometeorologists and agrometeorologists have drawn up recommendations for optimum sowing periods of spring wheat. Practice has shown that strict observation of these recommendations produces increases of 3 to 8 quintals per hectare.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that farmers in southern Kazakhstan are sowing spring crops. In the southern areas all the machinery and seeds are ready. This year, 5,000 more machinery operators than last year will be taking part in the fieldwork. In northern Kazakhstan the preparations for sowing are nearing completion.

At 1400 GMT the station reports that machine operators in southern Moldavia have begun sowing early cereals. In Odesskaya Oblast, the radio says, 50,000 hectares have already been planted to early cereals and pulses. In Belorussia, a survey of the readiness of agricultural machinery has started, with farms getting new equipment, including powerful tractors and multifurrow plows.

At 1600 GMT the station reports that in Uzbekistan spring sowing is beginning. Cotton growers are making final preparations. Their target for this year is a record 5.7 million tons. Meanwhile, the sowing of corn has already started. The plan is to raise the production of grain corn to 1.3 million tons.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that in Krasnodarskiy Kray on 15 March the first 100,000 hectares were sown to early spring and leguminous crops. Sugarbeets, sunflowers, corn and rice will cover almost 1.5 million hectares in the kray.

Farmers in the steppe regions of Stavropolskiy Kray have started spring fieldwork, the station adds. More than 1 million hectares have been harrowed and the sowing of early spring crops has begun.

In Belorussia, the radio says, machinery was inspected on 15 March for spring readiness. New machinery and powerful tractors with multiframe plows are in use. There are 22,000 machine operators in the republic, so that two shifts can work at seeding.

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS MEETING

LD152145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Questions pertaining to the increasing of production and the raising of the quality of fodder in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum were discussed today in Belgorod at a zonal conference for agricultural workers from the rayons of the Central Chernozem Zone and the North Caucasus. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference.

MOSCOW REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-32 CREW

LD160510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin--the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 orbital complex--are engaged in unloading the automatic supply ship Progress-5. The freight ship has delivered fuel for the combined motor system of the station, food and water for the cosmonauts, and equipment, apparatus and materials for maintaining the resources and systems of the station.

USSR LAUNCHES EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES FROM ONE CARRIER

LD151419 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 15, TASS--Eight artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1081, Cosmos-1082, Cosmos-1083, Cosmos-1084, Cosmos-1085, Cosmos-1086 Cosmos-1087, Cosmos-1088 were launched in the Soviet Union today. All of them were put into orbit with one rocket-carrier.

The sputniks carry scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration program.

The initial parametres of all sputniks are close to the design ones: The period of revolution--115.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--1,526 kilometres, the minimum--1,455 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--74 degrees.

The equipment of the sputniks is functioning normally.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

LD150345 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 14, TASS--President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Anatoliy Aleksandrov has been presented today with a Lomonosov Gold Medal for 1978. The award is to mark the scientist's achievements in the development of atomic science and technology.

The medal was presented to him at the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences. According to tradition the scientist made a scientific report to the colleagues present.

The Lomonosov Gold Medals are awarded annually for outstanding achievements in natural sciences--one to a Soviet and one to a foreign scientist. Another recipient of the medal for 1978 is President of the Royal Society of Great Britain Professor Alexander Todd.

BRIEFS

KHARKOV SCIENTIFIC CENTER--Tasks confronting the scientific center in the field of further improving research coordination and accelerating scientific progress were discussed in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions at an aktiv conference of Kharkovskaya, Poltavskaya and Sumskaya Oblast scientists and specialists on 6 March. Kharkovskiy Obkom First Secretary Sakhnyuk and other speakers paid particular attention to problems of decisive importance for the effectiveness and quality of labor and emphasized the need to constantly search for new progressive forms of science-production links. The conference was addressed by Rudich, Chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]